The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6049. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Accident on the Hudson River Road.

Gross Carelessness Shown to Have Been, in Part, the Cause.

The Pacific Train, Behind Time, Driven at a Dangerous Rate.

Fatal Delay by the Oil Train in Giving the Alarm Signal.

Horrible Behavior of a Crowd of Thieves After the Accident.

Terrible Condition of the Bodies---Work of the Wreckers---The Coroner's Inquest---Statements of Passengers and Conductors---Identifying the Bodies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

Disinterested persons hesitate to term the awful calamity of Monday night an "accident." But viewed in the most charitable light possible, there is no question that there was great culpability somewhere. The facts so far in evidence must alone bias public opinion as to the verdict. They are substantially these: On Monday night the ill-fated "Second Pacific Express" train, consisting of an engine, a baggage, express, five sleeping and one ordinary coach, left New-York at 8:05 o'clock—just five minutes behind time. At Dobb's Ferry it slacked up—it is said to let a passenger jump off. At Peekskill it was seventeen minutes behind time, and at Fishkill the same. Yet behind time, it thundered along (as many think) at the rate of forty miles an hour. The intensely cold weather that had prevailed must have rendered the rails, wheels and axles exceedingly brittle, and such a rate of speed very dangerous. At the same time a mixed freight and oil-train was coming down the road. It consisted of about thirty cars, some of which were overburdened by huge kerosene oil-tanks, each containing about five hundred barrels. Lumbering along out of the black-mouthed tunnel at New-Hamburg, it rushed again into the bright moonlight, at a greater rate of speed than usual or proper. Suddenly an axle snapped in two by the frost, and was dragged over the ties toward the bridge. No one gave the alarm signal—perhaps it was no one's business. On it rumbled upon the bridge—a two hundred feet pileway over Wappinger's Creek. The draw was reached by the broken car, which was in the centre of the train, where the shattered axle caught against a beam. The car was wrenched from the rails and violently overturned upon the up track. Just then the roar and tremble of the Pacific express train was heard rounding the curve—and almost in sight. No one was there to warn the approaching engineer. The watchman, who had been employed there was discharged or had left, and his place had not been supplied—why, no one now can be found able to explain. The freight men rushed frantically down the track, waving a dingy lantern covered with red flannel. It was too late. The express shot onward, unchecked even by the reversal of the engine wheels. A whizz of the brakes, a scraping of the wheels upon the rails, and the locomotive dashed over the bridge into the wreck, leaped into the air, swung over and plunged through an oil-car. Instantaneously there was an explosion, a fearful fire, a sea of flame, into which the engine, two baggage and sleeping-cars were plunged. Then there was a crash; the bridge gave way, and the doomed cars and roasting victims sunk down and were lost from sight. The next moment, over the solid icy river-crust was a mountain of flame a hundred and fifty feet high, which sent a glare into the beautiful moonlight that was visible for miles around.

WRETCHED INHUMANITY.

Help was tardily sent for, and tardily arrived. Superintendent TOUCEY seems to have tried to do his duty. But disorganization and "confusion worse confounded" reigned. All the stories previously told of the inhumanity displayed are in part true. This is partly chargeable upon the railroad laborers, but more so upon the fiends, who swarmed like vultures around the bodies, robbed them, broke open trunks, rifled them of their contents, read letters found upon the bodies with jeers, and indulged in various vulgar deviltries. There was no control exercised over them until Mr. CHARLES BULLOCK, the Cold Spring station agent drew his revolver, and drove them away. Mr. H. G. EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie, also rendered valuable service in enforcing order. These and other gentlemen deserve the credit for their deeds. They labored up to their knees in the water and oil, taking out the bodies and caring for the property.

CONDITION OF THE BODIES.

They state that the roofs of the two first sleeping-cars were entirely blown off by the explosion, and the bodies for the most part were found floating upon the surface of the water, face downward, their clothing being saturated with kerosene, as was the money, jewelry and papers found on their persons. All were elegantly dressed, one lady wearing costly diamond rings, watch chain, &c. Some of their limbs were burned to the bone, other parts were parboiled. Their faces were swollen but not distorted, and indicated that one or two gasps of suffocation ended the death agony. The oil had given a saffron tinge to some parts of the skin, and the eyelashes and whiskers of the men were in some cases burnt off close. Nearly all retained their hair. But one, a lady, had her face destroyed.

APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS—THE NEW BRIDGE.

The appearance of the ruins is desolate in the extreme. The new bridge is nearly in order to run a train over, and all the energies and sympathies of the Railroad Company seem given up to that work, rather than to the task of searching for the lost bodies. Rails and iron-work from the wreck, warped by the intense heat, car-wheels, half-consumed trunks, and the charred ends of timbers are piled in confusion in the ghastly creek. A strong odor of kerosene pervades the air, and the snow-clad ice is moist with the oil. Throngs of country people surround the place, with countenances overspread with consternation. And, singular to relate, merry sleighing parties are made up to visit the dreadful spectacle.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

This morning Coroner ANDRUS impaneled a jury, and after visiting MALLORY'S undertaking rooms to view one of the dead, the jury proceeded to the County Court room, where the inquest was opened. The jury was composed as follows: Jno. N. Candee, Eli Sutcliff, Geo. H. Beattys, W. W. Smith. Paul Flagler, Henry A. Sutherland, Benjamin Van Loan. The first witness called was WALTER STAFFORD, a brother of JAMES STAFFORD, one of the victims. He testified that he identified the remains as those of his brother; that he was an employe of the road, as fireman of a dummy; and at the time was on his way to Fonda to attend the trial of an express robber. He last saw him on Monday night last, about half past six, at which time he expected to take the Montreal train, instead of the Pacific Express; witness had ascertained that deceased was helping the baggageman at the time of the accident, and that when the accident occurred the baggageman took hold of him and tried to get him out of the car, but he was struck by a piece of flying freight and perished.

STORY OF A PASSENGER.

Mr. W. I. THORN was the next to testify. He was a passenger on the express train which met with the accident; was in the rear coach asleep; the jar from the collision woke him up, and he ran out of the car without his hat; saw a great blaze forward, which shut out all sight of the burning cars; with assistance, uncoupled the hind car and pushed it back; two cars ahead were then uncoupled and pushed back; went on the ice as near as possible to the burning car; the flames shot up a hundred feet and were in such volumes that nothing could be seen within them; went up the track with the conductor of the oil train; saw where the broken truck of the oil car had torn the ties, beginning a little north of the station; the oil train parted. some of the rear cars being drawn back and the forward ones, with locomotive, proceeding on to Fishkill; several were burned up on the bridge; understood that the oil tanks contained about 100 barrels each.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STATEMENT.

CHARLES CLOSSUM testified as follows:

I am conductor of the second Pacific express train which left New-York; I was sitting in the rear end of the first sleeping-car, in the last seat, with Mr. SCOTT; he heard the first whistle blown; (he is the conductor of the sleeping-car I was in;) I did not hear it; it was about twenty-six minutes past ten, seventeen minutes behind time at Fishkill; my time there was nine fifty-eight; I heard a second whistle, and got up and went out on the platform and commenced putting on the brake; SCOTT followed and put on the brake to the other car; as I got my brake on, I felt the engineer had reversed his engine; in a short time—two or three seconds—I can't tell how long, I felt a shock; we had gone fifty feet or so when we stopped; there were two sensations, a railroad man knows what it is—when an engine is reversed; then came a sudden bump, no more than when an engine backs against a car, or when backing down after getting water; instantly there was a flash of light, like an explosion of gunpowder; I held on to the railing on the east side and looked; I saw a mass of flame all over the bridge, train and ice; I could not see anything but a solid wall of flame; the front end of my car was in the flame; I immediately turned around and helped the passengers out of that car; all the passengers came out of that car; I passed into the third car (from the second) and helped the passengers out of there; I saw the men uncoupling the other cars and pushing them back; all I could see of the other train was what had not fallen into the bridge; I went back to uncouple the other cars; when I got to the third sleeping-car the platform was on fire, and I could not get on it; I then found that we had saved all we could; the three sleeping-cars had all gone; I then went to see what was the matter, for I did not, even then, know; I saw the oil spread out all over the ice, and a mass of flame twenty-five feet high roaring and crackling away; the two sleeping-cars were on the bridge, and the oil was under and all around it, burning fiercely; I am certain that there were no lives lost on those cars behind the first two sleepers; I know they all got out; I was the last one to come out; I don't know how far we ran after the alarm whistle sounded, perhaps fifty feet; it takes some time to put on the brake as tight as they can be screwed; we were furnished with the patent brakes; the engineer might have pulled them on the first two cars; he was considered a good, careful man; we were not running at an extraordinary rate of speed; we were seventeen minutes behind time at Peekskill and Fishkill; I am sure the engineer reversed the engine; I think the cars back of the centre of the oil train that went down; if we had been on time, that would not have prevented the disaster; there is a curve just below the scene of the disaster; the engineer in coming around it could not see the draw until too late to stop; from the fact of the fireman jumping off, it is certain that the engineer must have known that he was going to destruction; his engine was reversed, but he stood at his post; he saw the danger signal too late to check the tremendous momentum of the train; I had taken up all the tickets; about thirty passengers can be accommodated in those cars; I do not know how many there were in those cars; I look at the tickets, not the passengers; when I went through that first car I think there were sixteen persons in it; some of these I know belonged in the other cars; one of them told me so; when I go through the cars I see how many tickets there are, and how many berths are occupied; there were sixty-four and a half tickets; after I got the survivors into the cars on the other side, going to Poughkeepsie, I went through and asked every person if they were in the sleeping-cars; I found forty-seven; I accounted for fifty-two of the tickets, but thirteen, therefore, were unaccounted for; when I put on the patent brake, which is a spring in a drum; it did not work, so I wound it up myself.

TESTIMONY OF CONDUCTOR SCOTT.

JAMES D. SCOTT, conductor of the second sleeping-car, testified as follows:

At the second alarm CHARLEY CLOSSUM put on the brake; I put on the other; when the crash came I went to the other side; got my passengers out, especially a lady and gentleman in a state-room; I saw they could not get on the ground, so they were helped off the bridge; I went into the next car and helped the passengers there out; as soon as I heard the alarm-whistle and felt the reverse of the engine I knew the collision was probable; the train was not going at very great speed; there was only a slight jar; after I heard the signal I should think that five minutes elapsed, and the train went, perhaps, fifty feet; I am not sure; I do not know the rate of speed that the train usually runs; in my car but few had retired; I never timed the slowing up of a train after the whistle was sounded; one man got out of my car in his drawers and stocking feet; there were three ladies in my car, but one had retired; she was dressed, but *en dishabille*; she came up to Poughkeepsie; I heard no screams or cries at the time; there was no sound except the terrible roar of the fire; I had fourteen in all in my car—no half-tickets; there were patent brakes on this car; I cannot say whether they had been used then; from the time that I heard the whistle to the time I applied the brakes about thirty seconds elapsed; my porter was about the centre of the car; I did not know Mr. STAFFORD.

TESTIMONY OF CONDUCTOR GROUT.

HAMMOND V. GROUT—I was conductor of the North Shore and last sleeping-car on the train; we left New-York at five minutes after 8 P. M.; we reached the scene of the disaster about 10:30; I should judge we were running about thirty miles an hour, but I did not take notice; I don't know why we lost time; at Dobb's Ferry I believe the engineer slacked up for somebody, ne did not tell who; at the time of the accident I was in the drawing-room B; I heard the alarm whistle, three times in succession, which means "down brakes;" I could then feel the engine reversed, and heard men's voices alongside of the track; then I knew there was danger; I think there were three brakemen on the train; the man on the car next to me was at his place; I should think it was just about five minutes after the whistle had sounded that the train came to a stop; I don't know how far we did run after the alarm was given; there was so slight a concussion that I could scarcely feel it; I saw the first car turned over on its side; I called Mr. ALLEN, of Chicago, who had a section; he came out safe; I heard the cries of the men before alluded to, between the water-tank and the bridge; when I first saw the flames the first car was enveloped in fire and beyond help; I know nothing about the cause of the oil-explosion; I did not ask.

The last two witnesses were recalled and cross-questioned, but no new facts were elicited. The examination then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE WRECKERS STILL AT WORK.

The wreckers are still busily at work, dragging for the dead who still remain beneath the water, fishing out the freight and baggage from the sunken cars, and removing the crashed timbers and iron work which choke up the channel. No bodies have been recovered in addition to those reported yesterday, the number remaining nineteen. It is not improbable that the last has been recovered. One of the bodies is very likely that of Mr. ROSENTHAL, whose name appears on the list of the unfortunate conductor of the sleeping-car which was destroyed, PETER VOSBURGH. The deceased was evidently a German, and certain facts about the case would seem to point to the man as the missing ROSENTHAL. The remaining unknown will, probably, eventually turn out to be Mr. W. C. CURRY, of Erie, Penn. This is asserted on the strength of a sealed letter of introduction taken from a coat which was fished out of the water. It was addressed to Mr. BEATY, No. 57 Bleecker-street, New-York, and read as follows:

This will be handed you by the bearer. Mr. W. C. CURRY, cashier of the Second National Bank, Erie, Penn., &c. (Signed,) S. B. BENSON.

In addition to the letter, a pair of kid gloves and a handkerchief were found in the coat. In the pocket of another coat which was taken from the water was found a wallet, the contents of which went to show that the owner thereof was Capt. R. H. LORELL, United States Army. A card in the wallet read, "R. A. LOVETT, with GEORGE C. ALLEN, importer and manufacturer of jewelry, &c., No. 415 Broadway, New-York." The wallet also contained receipts for muskets furnished by a manufacturer in Milwaukee, and several notes, tin types, &c. One of the pictures was accompanied by a slip of paper, on which was written LILLIE A. LOVELL. A card in his pocket read "C. I. WARREN, No. 119 Varick-street. New-York."

I learn from the Coroner that it is feared that Mr. KINSELLA, Italian Consul at Montreal, and Dr. LUCA, who is attached to the Consulate, were on board the ill-fated car.

BODIES IDENTIFIED.

The unknown dead child has been identified as the son of Rev. and Mrs. FOWLER. A whole family was thus taken off at one fell swoop. Mr. FOWLER had for some time had a charge in Salt Lake City, and upon his person were afterward found insurance papers, bonds, &c. In addition to those given yesterday, I have the following: One body has been identified as that of Mr. GEO. R. THOMPSON, of No. 47 Wall-street, New-York; another as Mr. LUCIUS A. ROOT, of Buffalo; Mr. D. H. JAMES, of Brooklyn, to whose sister Mr. ROOT was engaged to be married, arrived this morning and took charge of the remains. The deceased had upon his fingers a ring given to him by his affianced. The last remaining body has been identified as that of Capt. R. H. LOVELL, with J. J. JOHNSON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York. WM. T. ALLEN, of Chicago, who was supposed to have been lost is safe.

BODIES CLAIMED.

The following bodies have been claimed and removed:

Geo. S. Benedict, Cleveland; A. A. Gillett, Buffalo; A. W. Pease and wife, Buffalo; R. Germain, New-York; Dr. S. J. G. Nancrede, New-York; James Stafford, New-York; Peter Vosburgh, W. A. Forbush, Buffalo; Rev. and Mrs. Fowler and children, Lucius A. Root, Buffalo; James Vosburgh, (colored,) John Stafford.

The following have not been called for: GEORGE R. THOMPSON, New-York.

Among the baggage recovered is a trunk containing the jewelry, valued at $20,000. One of the two bodies which had not been identified, now proves to be that of Mr. CURRY, of Erie, Penn., cashier of Second National Bank in that place.

HOW IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

We learn from Mr. C. COSSUM, conductor of the ill-fated train, that the light shown at the New-Hamburg draw-bridge at the time of the accident was a white one, but that a red lantern was swung from the oil train to warn the engineer of the express train of the danger. He also informs us that had the engineer reversed his engine and put on the patent brakes at the time he first whistled down brakes he could have stopped the engine before reaching the misplaced oil car. But he probably thought the danger of only a precautionary character, and did not apply the machinery for an instant stop. Just before reaching the drawbridge, coming north, there is a curve which obstructs the view of the bridge until approaching it pretty closely. When the oil train came to a stop the first duty should have been to display a red light from the bridge signal. The terrible calamity might thereby have been averted. It would seem that the neglect to attend to the matter was criminal carelessness.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER PASSENGER.

Gen. R. W. JUDSON, attorney, of Ogdensburg, a passenger on the ill-fated train, says:

I took passage at 8 o'clock last evening, on the Pacific express, and obtained a seat in the last car; everything went smoothly until about 10¼ P. M., when about nine miles below Poughkeepsie, at the draw-bridge at New-Hamburg, when there was a concussion, and the train stopped; considerable confusion arose, and the passengers jumped out to see what was the matter; found that a down oil-train had got off the track, and two oil-cars were thrown across the track on which we were running; it appears the engineer saw the obstruction before reaching it, and whistled "down brakes," but not in time to save the train, he staying at his post, and was killed; the baggage-car and first sleeping-car were enveloped in flames before I reached the spot, and the scene was a terrible one; the locomotive was thrown down through the draw-bridge, the baggage-car was thrown over, and the first sleeping-car was capsized across the track; the sleeping-car was a sheet of fire, not a sound coming from it except the crackling of the flames; the passengers on the other cars scrambled out as soon as they could, the flames, like lightning, communicating to the rest of the train, and two more sleeping-cars were destroyed; the passengers and railroad employes uncoupled the balance of the train, consisting of two more sleeping-cars and an ordinary passenger-car, and pushed them down the track; the rapidity of the fire was caused by the oil tanks on the down-train being burst by the concussion, and sprinkled over our train, the ice and the bridge; the bridge caught fire and burned rapidly, there being no means at hand to extinguish the flames; news being sent to a town near by, a steam fire-engine was sent down in less than an hour, and was instrumental in saving several schooners lying near the bridge, which caught fire; the bridge was burned before the arrival of the engine; examined the cause of the accident, and found that the trucks of the oil-train which caused the breaking down of the oil-train had been dragged several rods; Mr. VOSBURG, the conductor of the sleeping-cars, and the colored porter were burned in the train, and the fireman jumped off before the concussion and was saved; could not gain any of the names of those burned up, consisting, as near as I could learn, of seventeen.

STRANGERS CROWD POUGHKEEPSIE.

Strangers are flocking into the city from all quarters, the new comers being mostly friends and relatives of the dead, while others come searching after friends fearful that they may have been on the train and met an untimely death. The telegraph offices have been rushed to the extent of their capacity, dispatches of inquiry coming from all over the country and requiring returns to be sent. A. ST. C.

Dr. Nancrede, One of the Victims.

Dr. SAMUEL J. G. NANCREDE, who lost his life by the disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, was a native of Philadelphia, son of the late eminent physician, Dr. JOS. G. NANCREDE, and grandson of the old naval hero, Commodore TRUXTON. Dr. NANCREDE received both his classical and medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He took his medical degree in 1851, but having inherited a sufficiency of world-ly goods, and being of a delicate physical constitution, he never practiced his profession, though, since his residence in this City, he has acted as medical examiner to one of our life insurance companies. He was well known and much esteemed in the higher walks of social life in his native city, and much beloved by a large circle of personal friends, who deeply deplore his untimely end. He has resided in this City for the last two or three years, during which time he has been a great sufferer from the gout, for the relief of which most distressful malady he has made two or three visits to the famous waters of St. Catherines, Canada, whither he was bound in search of health when the destroyer overtook him. He leaves a wife and son, ten years of age, to whom he was most tenderly attached, and whose grief at their dreadful loss cannot be measured.

A Later Report—Twenty-one Victims in All—Statement of the Conductor of the Oil-Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 8—Evening.—Up to this time no more bodies have been recovered; but the grappling still continues. All the bodies found thus far have been identified. There are nineteen of them, as follows:

Geo. S. Benedict, Cleveland.
A. A. Gillett, Buffalo.
Arthur W. Pease and wife, Buffalo.
Lucius A. Root, Buffalo.
R. Germain.
Rev. Morrell Fowler, wife and three children.
Dr. Samuel J. G. Nancrede.
Robert Vosburg, porter of the Wagner car
James Stafford, New-York.
W. N. Forbush, Buffalo.
Geo. R. Thompson, New-York.
Peter Vosburgh, sleeping-car conductor.
Wm. C. Curry, Erie, Penn.
R. H. Lovell, New-York.

Two more bodies are yet to be recovered—that of SIMMONS, the engineer, and LAWRENCE MOONEY, the brakesman, which makes twenty-one victims in all. I am told that a child's underskirt was found on the ice marked "Ella Shields."

STATEMENT OF THE OIL-TRAIN CONDUCTOR.

I have seen EDGAR UNDERWOOD, the conductor of the oil-train, to-night. He says the accident was caused by a broken axle on an oil car. It broke on the switch at New-Hamburg station, and, as the caboose passed, some one at station "halloaed." Everything was done that was possible to stop the train. He saw the oil-car run on the bridge, and saw it about to cross on the up-track. The train was then nearly stopped when he got off on the up-track and his brother on the down-track, both looking for the up-train. His brother immediately shouted, "There comes the train." Every effort was made to stop it, but it looked as if no power on earth could do it. He saw the locomotive strike the car, when the flames burst out in every direction.

Various Incidents, Facts and Rumors.

It is now ascertained that a man named ROSENTHAL, a cattle drover, was in the first sleeping-car and escaped. He was in the drove-yards, at Albany, yesterday. This fact refutes the statement that all the persons in the car referred to perished. Mr. CURRY, of Erie, Penn., and W. H. FORBUSH were among the killed.

GEORGE B. POST, a traveling agent for the manufacturing jewelery house of MILLER BROS., at Newark, was on the wrecked train on the Hudson River Railroad Monday night. He escaped with slight bruises, but lost a trunk of sample jewelry worth about $10,000. The trunk was fished up, but was sadly smashed and its contents were missing.

Mr. CHARLES MARQUETTE, an English artist, who was engaged in taking sketches of the scenes of the railroad disaster at New Hamburg, had a narrow escape from death by drowning yesterday. While sketching the scenes around the railroad bridge where a gang of men were engaged in grappling for the baggage and effects of the dead and also for the bodies of the victims, he was attracted to a spot where it was said a dead body was being hauled out of the water; the ice suddenly gave way under his feet, and he was plunged into the icy current beneath. He was finally rescued, wet to the skin and half frozen.

The report that Rev. Dr. DEEMS, of this City, was on the train and lost, which was industriously circulated on Tuesday, was occasioned by the finding of a book on the ice having written on the fly-leaf, "Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Church of the Strangers, New-York City."

GEO. R. THOMPSON, from Montpelier, Vt., another of the victims, was a partner of RUFUS ANDREWS. He leaves a wife and child living in Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. His father was a literary man of note.

Almost Another Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad.

The accommodation train of the Hudson River Railroad, which left the City at 10¼ A. M. yesterday, came near being plunged into Spuyten Duyvil Creek through the carelessness of the watchman at that point. He had hoisted the signal that all was right there. Fortunately the engineer discovered that the draw was open just in time to stop the train from going down with its load of passengers.

Fatal Railroad Accident in New-Jersey—Two Men Killed.

Yesterday afternoon a serious accident occurred in New-Brunswick, on the New-Brunswick and Millstone Branch Railroad. Two watchmen, JOHN TIEMAN and JOHN DOLAN, at about 5 o'clock, were walking down the track to the engine-house in East Brunswick, when they were overtaken by the Millstone freight train, and were instantly killed. Their bodies were frightfully mangled by the wheels of the freight cars which passed over them. The men appeared to be engaged in conversation, and did not notice the approach of the train, which was backing down toward the engine-house. Both the victims of the disaster leave large families, who are now destitute.

The Late Commodore Woodworth—An Eventful Life.

San Francisco papers give the following account of the circumstances attending the death of Commodore WOODWORTH in that city on Sunday evening, Jan. 29, which has already been announced by telegraph:

"He had returned about four weeks since from New-York, where he had lain sick for some time. In Liverpool he had previously contracted a violent cold, from which he could not free himself, and which seemed to have taken a complete hold of his system, and his death from typhoid fever was the ultimate result. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss, which will be severely felt by a large circle of friends and fellow-pioneers. Some account of his life, gleaned from the *Annals of San Francisco*, and from information derived from private sources, is appended below.

SELIM E. WOODWORTH, second son of the poet SAMUEL WOODWORTH, author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," was born in New-York City, on the 7th November, 1815. Being an adventurous spirit, he started from his father's home, when he was only twelve years of age, with a rifle and knapsack, intending to make a tour across the Continent to the Pacific. He had accomplished about 300 miles of his projected trip, when some relatives met him, and his journey, for the time, was nipped in the bud. Early in 1834, an expedition to the South Seas was fitted out by some New-York merchants, under the command of the celebrated navigator, Capt. BENJAMIN MORRELL, and young WOODWORTH embarked on it as Captain's clerk, having obtained the reluctant consent of his parents. The vessel, the *Margaret Oakley*, after a lengthy cruise, was wrecked on the island of Madagascar, where young WOODWORTH had to remain several months among savages, living with them almost in a state of nature. He finally contrived to leave the island in a small launch, and succeeded in reaching Mauritius, from whence he returned to his anxious friends after an absence of nearly four years. He subsequently received an appointment as midshipman in the navy, and, but for an official mistake, would have joined the United States Exploring Expedition under Capt. WILKES. By an unfortunate error his papers were forwarded to the Brooklyn Post-office, in place of New-York, and he did not receive them till the Expedition had sailed. He shortly after joined the *Ohio*, in which he spent three years on the Mediterranean station. Returning home in 1841, the succeeding four years were spent cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, among the West Indies, &c.

In 1846, having obtained special leave of absence, Mr. WOODWORTH determined to carry out the daring project of his youth, and cross the Continent to our Pacific slope. He made the trip from St. Louis to the Columbia in a little over sixty days. Remaining in Oregon till the following Winter, he came down the coast and landed at Yerba Buena, the site of our city, and very shortly afterward volunteered to carry assistance to the unfortunate Donner Lake party. After returning from the mountains, Lieut. WOODWORTH reported himself for duty, and was ordered as Master to join the United States ship *Warren*, then lying at Monterey, and later to the command of the United States transport *Anita*. This command he retained until the close of the war with Mexico. In the Fall of 1849, Capt. WOODWORTH was elected to the State Senate at the first session of our Legislature. He resigned his position in the navy, and served his constituents in the Senate Chamber of the State during the first two sessions at San José. During the last session the County of Monterey was infested by a reckless gang of desperadoes and horse thieves, and, under commission from Gov. McDOUGALL, Mr. WOODWORTH raised a company of rangers, who ultimately succeeded in breaking up the gang, and in bringing a number to justice.

Mr. WOODWORTH built the first business store on a water lot—the spot now occupied by the Clay-street Market. The project at the time was looked upon by many as visionary.

At the commencement of the war in 1861, Mr. WOODWORTH volunteered to rejoin the navy, and was reinstated at once in the rank at which he had quitted the service. He was with FARRAGUT at the taking of Forts St. Philip and Jackson at the mouth of the Mississippi; was present at the taking of New-Orleans, and did active service in the capture of Vicksburg, and in a number of other engagements. He was twice promoted for his gallantry. After the conclusion of the war he brought out the old United States ship *Narragansett* to this coast. She needed repairs very badly, and after her arrival there was a large amount of telegraphing, &c., from Washington in reference to her. It was ultimately decided that it would be more economical to overhaul her at the East, but grave doubts were expressed about her seaworthiness. Commodore WOODWORTH, however, said that as he had brought her out he would take her back again, and did so. He left the service about two years after the close of the war, returning to San Francisco, where for the principal part of his time he has since resided.

The Welcome Rain in California.

Late seasonable rains in California have silenced many of the croakers, chief among whom, it is declared, were the farmers themselves. The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 31st ult. says:

"The frosts and the dry weather had killed the early grass, some cattle were dying on the hills in sight of the fields where burning straw piles were seen late in Autumn. The top of the ground was hard, and even the early-sown grain did not look encouraging. The grass on the hills and mountain slopes is nearly a month later than usual, the hills on the last of January not presenting a fresher appearance than is usual at New Year. Without noting fractions, we have had in this vicinity about seven inches of rain. With seven inches more the wheat crop would be assured, and in some districts along the coast even a less amount would save the crop, farmers having learned how to take advantage of all the moisture, as they had not years ago when the crop failed. The damp, foggy weather of the last few days has been very favorable; the moisture falling has been almost equivalent to a succession of light showers. On the whole the outlook is encouraging. While we do not expect a 'wet Winter,' there are at this writing no indications that the rain-fall will be so stinted that wheat and other crops will suffer. The next harvest is about as well assured as any harvest has been on the last of January for many years."

Sale of Virginia State Stocks—The Connecticut Home Insurance Company.

The Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven, Conn., having failed to pay its liabilities on policies of insurance to citizens of Virginia, according to the terms of said policies, the State Treasurer, on Monday, in accordance with the provisions of the State laws, passed Feb. 3 and 6, 1871, proceeded to sell enough of its deposit of $35,000 in Virginia registered bonds as was necessary to pay said liabilities. The Richmond *Whig* says that within a fraction of $30,000 (old) brought 49⅝; $4,600 and interest from 1866, 59⅜; $800 and interest from 1867, 54⅜. These several amounts exhausted the whole collateral deposit of the Home Company.

WASHINGTON.

New Hopes of a Friendly Settlement With England.

The President and the Repeal of the Test Oath—Dr. Miller's Prospects Brightening—Mixture of Colors in the Schools of the District of Columbia—The Senate Committee Trimming Down Appropriations—Proposed Sale of the Navy-yards.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There will be sent to the Senate, to-morrow, the highly important and interesting correspondence which has taken place within the past few days between Secretary FISH and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, regarding the adjustment of the questions now pending between this Government and Great Britain. The public will rejoice to learn that such an expression has been made by the British Government, through Mr. THORNTON, and so promptly responded to by the President, through Mr. FISH, that a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of all the questions now unsettled is probable. Indeed, the temper in which the subject has been considered, and the results which are foreshadowed, will undoubtedly create a feeling of satisfaction and delight throughout the country. This new departure looks to the adjustment not alone of the fisheries question, but of the *Alabama*, the St. Lawrence navigation, the San Juan boundary, and any other pending matters, including the claims of British citizens for acts done, property destroyed, and losses in the rebellion.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

Minister SCHENCK left for his home in Ohio to-night, and will be absent a week or ten days. His departure for England has not yet been fixed.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE TEST OATH REPEAL.

The President has not yet signed the Test Oath Repeal bill, nor has he determined to veto it. When the bill passed, and before it reached him, he indicated his prompt approval of it. supposing that it was a bill repealing the bill entirely. On examination of this bill, however, and on a careful consideration of its effect, he finds it leaves the matter in a very unjust and awkward position. Its effect is to repeal the oath in the case of every man who was disloyal, and cannot take it, and to still require it of every man who was loyal and can take it. The President stated today that he would approve, without a moment's delay, any bill doing away with the test oath altogether. It is probable he will permit this bill to become a law without his signature, and in informing Congress of that fact, call their attention to the position in which the subject is left by the effect of this repeal, and urge the total abolition of the oath. It is believed this course would furnish a strong argument for repeal, while a veto might defeat repeal altogether.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. SCOTT, Chairman of the Special Senate Committee investigating the condition of the South, today asked leave for that Committee to sit during sessions of the Senate, and to report from time to time, and also that two additional members be appointed. The investigation has reached that stage when the great magnitude of the labor before it is apparent. It is doubted whether the condition of affairs in more than a single State, North Carolina, will be completed during the present Congress, and leave to report from time to time was asked to enable what is obtained from that State to be placed before the Senate when the Committee shall be ready. Mr. BAYARD is the only representative of the Democrats on the Committee, and he finds that he shall not be able to attend all the meetings, and one of the two members to be added will be a Democrat. The call for the increase in the number of the Committee was made to secure that end. The Chairman of the Committee intends, so far as he gives direction to the investigation, that it shall not be partisan in character, and shall have only the object of placing the truth before the country, and with that object in view, evidence is sought from all sources and on all sides.

DR. MILLER, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, today, reported back from the Judiciary Committee favorably on the resolution permitting Dr. MILLER, from Georgia, to take his seat in the Senate on subscribing to the same oath as that taken by Mr. HILL. Mr. EDMUNDS objected to action being taken today, but to-morrow the Senate will doubtless dispose of it in some form. It will have strong support, but the temper of the Senate generally is not known sufficiently to warrant a prediction of the result.

MIXTURE OF RACES IN SCHOOLS.

The unfinished business from the Committee on Claims was postponed by the Senate, today, when it came up, and the day was given to business from the Committee on the District of Columbia. Fourteen or fifteen bills were disposed of, and the bill to reorganize the public schools of the District was taken up. There was a clause in the bill forcing the association of the white and black children in the schools, which Mr. PATTERSON, the Chairman of the Committee, moved to strike out, because he thought it was not practicable, and would injure the schools. The motion opened an extended discussion. Mr. SUMNER opposed it in a characteristic speech, to which Mr. THURMAN replied. Mr. SAWYER was sorry the provision was in the bill, but be could not vote to strike it out, because to so vote would be a declaration against the principle involved. Messrs. TIPTON and REVELS favored the motion to strike out. Mr. REVELS deprecated the prejudice against the colored race, and did not want Congress to do anything tending to increase it. To force mixed schools in the District would, in his opinion, have that tendency, and it was not desired by the colored people. He attributed to legislative recognition of the distinction of race much of the prejudice, and asserted that Congress aggravated the social differences by trying to enforce equality. Mr. HILL, the new Senator from Georgia, tried to quiet the discussion by inserting in the place of the provision to be stricken out one that no distinction should be made in the facilities for education afforded both classes, but Mr. WILSON opposed that, and after his remarks the Senate adjourned. It was interesting to hear Mr. WILSON characterize the arguments of the negro Senator REVELS as similar to those used by the opponents of abolition before the war.

CUTTING DOWN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Committee's attempts at economy have been the cutting down the appropriations for the Patent Office. The bill from the House allowed $50,000 for lithographing the drawings, the same as last year. This was partly used last year, as it was designed to be, in reproducing old drawings, fast wearing out by constant use, a work of which the necessity is conceded. The Senate Committee amended by making the amount $30,000, which will compel the suspension of this portion of the work, since the records must be kept up to date in any event. The Committee propose to reduce the contingent fund from $90,000 to $70,000, which will also cause the office much trouble. The contingent fund called for by Commissioner FISHER last year was $120,000, but, at the solicitation of the House Committee, he reduced it to $90,000. Much inconvenience was caused the office by this reduction, but, to make the sum $20,000 less than that amount with the increasing business of the office will seriously interfere with its operations. The Committee have been asked to review the case, and the figures of the House may be approximately restored.

PROPOSITION TO SELL THE NAVY-YARDS.

The morning hour of the House was wholly occupied by a bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to sell the Brooklyn Navy-yard and turn over the proceeds to the Treasury. It was strongly advocated by Gen. SLOCUM, who furnished some very astonishing statistics as to the comparative cost of building the same class of vessels in navy-yards and private yards, which he alleged to be in favor of the latter by sixty-six per cent. in many cases. Mr. DAWES moved to amend by including the Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Me., yards, pending which the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

DEFENSE OF THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

The Texas Frontier Defense bill, which was the special order for today in the House, was the subject of a very earnest debate. Mr. DEGENER advocated it very warmly and with much force, but it was vigorously opposed by Gens. GARFIELD and LOGAN, and being deemed inconsistent with the peace policy now established with the Indians, it was laid on the table by yeas 75, nays 82.

WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS FROM A RAILROAD.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, issued instructions to the District Land officers at Augusta and Junction City, Kan., directing the withdrawal of the lands issuing to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, under act of March 3, 1863, for that part of its line of route from the north line of the Osage Indian Trust Lands, near the junction of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas Rivers, to the west line of range twenty-four west on the Arkansas River, in the State of Kansas.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of California, and the Register and Receiver at Sacramento, certified copies of approved list No. 9 of swamp and overflowed lands in the former Stockton District, selected as enuring to the State of California, under the act of Congress approved Sept. 28, 1850, embracing 16,142 74-100 acres.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATION.

The only nomination sent to the Senate today was that of D. RUMLEY, to be Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel B. Harlow, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of New-York; Jabez N. Frank, of Massachusetts, to be Agent for the Tabequache Utes of New-Mexico, now located in Colorado; J. S. Littlefield, of Massachusetts, Agent for the Grand River, Yampa and Ouintas Indians in Colorado; A. J. Curtis, of New-York, to be Indian Agent in Terry, New-Mexico; Charles B. Liner, Pension Agent at Topeka, Kansas; Jerome Brigham, Appraiser of Merchandise for Milwaukee; Ebenezer T. Wells, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory; Jos. W. Fisher, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory; First Lieut. John R. McGinness, to be Captain of Ordnance; George C. Stevens, Collector of Customs, Milwaukee; Marshal B. Blake, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York, vice Alfred Pleasonton, resigned; Manson H. Treadwell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York, by consolidation of the Fourth and Sixth Districts; Benjamin Devoe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-sixth District of New-York, vice Wells, resigned; Isaac H. Duval, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of West Virginia.

Postmasters.—S. M. Norton, at Bristol, Conn.; Ira Godfrey, Lima, N. Y.; Edwin R. Brink, Wellington, N. C.; Jno. M. Trumbull, Monmouth, Ill.; Joseph Taylor, Fort Howard, Wis.; H. W. Fleetwood, St. Johnsburg, Vt.; Jno. S. Clemmer, Salem, Ohio; H. E. Gates, Litchfield, Conn.; R. A. Cameron, Greeley, Colorado; H. M. Orahord, Blackhawk, Colorado; Edwin Shaw, Fall River, Mass.; Josiah Pickett, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Massie, Charlottesville, Va.; Jas. Howard, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

THE INDIANS AS SELLERS OF LAND.

The President today transmitted to Congress an extract from a paper by the Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, having charge of the Northern Superintendency, in relation to a desire of certain Indian tribes to sell a portion of their lands, with a view of locating on other lands, that they may be able to purchase, together with other papers, and the draft of a bill which it is believed will effect the desired object, and he requests the consideration thereof by Congress. The bill provides for the survey and appraisement of land by three competent persons, one of them the agent of the tribes to whom the lands belong, and their sale after their advertisement for sealed proposals to the highest bidder for cash. These provisions are also to be made applicable to all similar cases.

A RUSSIAN DINNER PARTY.

A kind of official dinner was given last night by the Russian Minister and his wife. There were present the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior, with their wives; the Attorney-General, Senator and Mrs. CHANDLER, Representatives BANKS, BROOKS and HOOPER, and Mrs. CRAMER, sister of President GRANT.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Great excitement was created throughout this city this afternoon by a report from New-York that the steamer *Tennessee* was lost, together with the San Domingo Commissioners on board. Members of Congress shared in the general alarm, and made eager inquiries in every direction. At the Executive mansion and Navy Department no intelligence had been received, and discredit was given to the rumor. Telegrams were sent to New-York inquiring into the truth of the report, and all were soon restored to calmness by the replies that there was no foundation for it.

PROF. MORSE'S MONUMENT.

The Committee of the National Telegraph Memorial Association, appointed to select a site for the Morse monument, have decided upon erecting it on the vacant space occurring at the intersection of Seventh-street and Pennsylvania-avenue.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MARINE.

Maritime Reciprocity—Relative Reciprocal Tonnage in American and British Ports During Fifteen Years—The Iron and Steam Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A chart prepared by Mr. JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr., illustrating the practical workings of our relations of maritime reciprocity with Great Britain, has just been printed, and will accompany his report upon our maritime interests. This chart has been compiled from the commercial statistics of the United States and of the British Empire from 1856 to 1870, the most recent statistics of the British Empire having been furnished by Hon. ADAM BADEAU, United States Consul-General at London, for the purposes of Mr. NIMMO'S report, in compliance with an order of the Secretary of State. The following are the statistical results stated:

	Total American Tonnage Entered at Ports of the British Empire.	Total British Tonnage Entered at Ports of the United States.
1856	2,316,280	935,180
1857	2,184,280	965,570
1858	2,207,496	912,292
1859	2,124,537	1,098,047
1860	2,069,307	1,260,456
1861	2,721,384	1,148,092
1862	2,142,137	1,182,665
1863	1,553,778	1,353,476
1864	1,384,378	1,900,712
1865	1,096,388	1,786,663
1866	1,106,857	2,410,209
1867	1,221,875	2,406,300
1868	1,215,000	2,346,741
1869	1,200,000	2,662,797
1870	......	2,789,656

Thus it appears that prior to 1862 the tonnage of American vessels entered at ports of the British Empire was double the tonnage of British vessels entered at ports of the United States, but that since 1865 the tonnage of British vessels entered at ports of the United States has been double the tonnage of American vessels entered at ports of the British Empire. Mr. NIMMO states that the prominent and persistent cause of this complete inversion of the relative shipping interests of the two countries is attributable solely to the changes which steam and iron have wrought, both in the vehicles and in the modes of commerce. He therefore raises the question whether the relations of maritime reciprocity which were established especially for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the random sort of trade pursued by sailing vessels, should not be very materially modified, in order to subserve our interests in the direct commerce pursued by steam vessels. Practical results thus far show that our present relations of maritime reciprocity are all in favor of British steam navigation, and all opposed to American steam navigation.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Unsatisfactory Commercial Relations With Our Neighbors—The Provincials Behindhand in Prosperity, but Have the Balance of Trade in Their Favor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A report of the state of trade between the United States and the British-American provinces, prepared for the Secretary of the Treasury by J. N. LARNED, of Buffalo, was transmitted to Congress a few days ago, and 5,000 copies were yesterday ordered to be printed for distribution. The report exhibits strong reasons in both countries for desiring more intimacy and freedom of commercial intercourse, but from its showing of facts the conclusion is deduced that no arrangement of really reciprocal free trade is practicable, except the arrangement of a Zollverein or Customs Union, which would involve the independence of the provinces. By an extended comparison of the state of things in the two countries, embracing wages, cost of living, industrial savings, accumulated wealth of banking capital, immigration, population, resources and capabilities, it is shown that the provinces have everything to gain from such an assimilation of their condition to that of the United States, and that wholly by reason of their present isolation from the free circulation and interaction of the diversified energies of the continent, they are placed far behind the United States in growth and prosperity. The purchasing value of average wages is twenty-eight per cent. greater in Maine than in New-Brunswick, sixty-five per cent. greater in New-York than in Quebec, and a little over 200 per cent. greater in New-York than in Ontario. In an investigation of the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the fact appears that the tonnage of American vessels employed in the mackerel fisheries actually declined during the period of the treaty, notwithstanding the supposed value of the fishing privileges that it secured. The present state of our trade with the provinces is shown to be very unsatisfactory—a balance against the United States of nearly $22,000,000 appearing in the statistics of the last fiscal year.

Terrible Ravages of Small-Pox in an American Ship from Liverpool to Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., has written to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the following account of the ravages of confluent small-pox on board an American ship recently arrived at that port from Liverpool. The Collector states that on the 28th ult. the American ship *Southern Rights*, of Richmond, Me., arrived at Savannah, having left Liverpool on the 24th December last with a clean bill of health and with a crew of twelve men, eight of whom were colored. Soon after leaving Liverpool six of the colored seamen were prostrated with small-pox. Three died during the trip, and three were removed from the ship upon arrival for hospital treatment, where one has since died. As the disease seemed of a peculiarly malignant character, the ship was ordered into quarantine and the Health Officer of the port notified, who instituted proper measures for the care of the patients and the disinfection of the ship, so as to prevent the spread of the contagion, which, owing to a large proportion of the population being colored, was peculiarly to be dreaded.

In describing the peculiar malignity of the disease with which the crew was attacked, the Captain states that the flesh of the men would cleave from the bones in large flakes and drop off, after which the patient would soon die. One of the men thus attacked had one-half of the flesh on his head drop off in this manner, leaving the bone exposed and presenting a ghastly spectacle.

Meeting of the West-Side Association.

A meeting advertised as the third public meeting of the West-side Association was held at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, last evening, Mr. WILLIAM R. MARTIN presiding. The meeting was opened with an address by the Chairman, who dwelt eloquently upon the merits and importance of the subject of Riverside Park—and was concluded by Hon. WM. B. OGDEN with a speech of unusual length upon the advantages to be derived from the completion of a certain rapid transit railroad to the Harlem River. A report of the Executive Committee of the Association was read, which related to certain improvements on Eighth-avenue, and praying the Department of Public Parks to cause so much of the Eighth-avenue Railroad track as lies opposite the Park to be removed to the easterly side of the roadway near the Park walk. The following resolution, which may be considered of some significance in more ways than one, was then adopted:

Resolved, That the West Side Association hereby respectfully request the Legislature, during its present session, to enact a law authorizing and directing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to create and issue a public fund or stock, having at least thirty years to run, to enable the City Controller to provide sufficient funds for the speedy and immediate improvement and completion of the Boulevard, avenues, public parks and places which by law are or may be hereafter under the control and management of the Department of Public Parks; also for the erection and equipment of buildings for an Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory, Museum of Natural History, Gallery of Art, Historical Library and Museum, and a Conservatory in the Central Park.

Mayor A. OAKEY HALL, who was announced as a speaker, did not appear.

Annual Reunion of Howard Lodge.

Apollo Hall has seldom seen such an array of beauty and fashion as graced its halls last night, on the occasion of the sixth annual reunion of Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M. The ball-room was well filled with

"Forms such as Nature molds when she would vie
With Fancy's pencil, and give birth to things
Lovely beyond its fairest picturings."

The costumes of the ladies were rich and elegant, trimmed, in most cases, with costly lace and cut *en train*, and diamonds glittered in profusion on the necks of the fair wearers.

Among those present were General and Mrs. Ward, Mr. John Green and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Walk, Mr. and Mrs. Suffield, Mr. and Miss Conkling, Mrs. R. B. Gibson, Mrs. Clifford, Miss Hempton, Miss Sherman, Miss Brown, Mrs. Colgate, Miss M. Russell, Mrs. Rhemes, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Byrne, Miss Spencer, Miss Abbott, Miss Grotty, Miss Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Christie, Miss Williams, Col. Room, Gen. Smith, of Memphis, Mr. Longstreet, Mr. Chamberlin, Mr. G. S. Ven Wie, Mr. Hagedorn and Mr. F. Gedney. Mr. JOHN F. BROWNE acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. JOHN GILBERTSON as Chairman of the Floor Committee.

Casualties on the Slippery Pavements.

The slippery condition of the sidewalks last evening occasioned many serious accidents, of which the following were reported by the Police:

CHARLES K. TAYLOR, of Edgewater, Staten Island, fell at the foot of Whitehall-street, breaking his leg. Sent to Park Hospital.

PETRONELLA KEYSER, of No. 127 Columbia-street, fell corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, severely injuring her hip, and was taken home.

JOSEPH MACKEN, employed on the pilot-boat *Mary Catharine*, fell on the slippery deck, while the boat was lying at Pier No. 23 East River, and fractured his right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

PETITION.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented the petition of citizens of Lewiston, N. Y., praying for the passage of a bill to secure the cheap transportation of breadstuffs from the West to the sea-board, and uniform rates throughout the year. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced a bill to grant to the State of Missouri all the public lands within said State remaining undisposed of for the benefit of the public school fund of said State. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to punish bribery at Presidential elections. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendment the House bill to provide for taking testimony for use in the departments. Passed. Also, without amendment, the House bill providing for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney-General.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the sale of Hancock Barracks at Houlton, Me. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill regulating the removal of actions from State Courts to United States Courts; and amending the act of July 27, 1866, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts. Both bills were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf in the District of Columbia; also, without amendment, the House bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts.

Mr. RICE, of Arkansas, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill to create the Southern Judicial District of California.

Mr. COLE asked present consideration of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, objected, remarking that he would oppose all bills creating additional districts, as breaking down the whole judicial system of the United States. Under the objection, the bill went on the calendar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably a joint resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by H. B. M. MILLER, as Senator elect from Georgia, providing for the same form of oath administered to the other Senator from Georgia (HILL) and members of the House who had been under disabilities.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Messrs. COLE, SUMNER and STOCKTON were appointed as the Senate Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the Reform Leagues of Philadelphia, constituting, he said, the old guard of the Abolitionists in that city, in favor of legislation by Congress to protect the colored people of the South from outrages. Referred to the Select Committee on Southern Outrages.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, the amendment of the House to the resolution for the paying of the Senate Committee to investigate the alleged outrages, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, an addition of two members was made to the Select Committee on the condition of the Southern States, and the Committee were authorized to sit during the sessions and to report from time to time.

A QUESTION OF SIGNATURES.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, presented a remonstrance from qualified electors of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina against the removal of the disabilities of Senator elect VANCE, and Representative elect WADDELL. He requested, as the paper was short, that it be read.

It was then read, the remonstrance declaring that the gentlemen referred to are in favor of depriving Union men of North Carolina of their civil and political rights and establishing over them a system of terrorism and intimidation.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, who had inspected the paper at the Secretary's desk, called attention to the fact that many of the signatures were in the same handwriting, and had evidently been written by the same person. This was true of one whole page of signatures, nearly half of another, one-fourth of another, and so on. He hoped an inquiry would be made by the Committee to which the remonstrance was referred, into the validity of the signatures.

Mr. POOL said he did not know any of the signers. He only knew that those who had written to him in connection with the paper were gentlemen of respectability and high character, and were incapable of being parties to any proceeding like that indicated by the Senator from Ohio. Prior to the war it was criminal to teach a black man in the South to read and write, and colored men in petitioning Congress were compelled to intrust the signing of their names to others. If a party standing by authorized his name to be put down, that signature was just as valid as any other. He (Mr. POOL) regretted to say that it was also true that a large number of white people of North Carolina could neither read nor write. He did not think there was anything wrong about the petition. He based his opinion upon the character of his correspondents.

Mr. THURMAN denied having charged any imposition in the case. He had only called attention to the fact that that which purported to be a petition of 1,500 persons was that of a far less number. The question was not as to the right of a man who could neither read nor write to petition Congress, but simply whether this was a veritable petition of the persons whose names were subscribed. Common prudence dictated that where there were whole pages of signatures in the same handwriting the names should be verified.

Mr. POOL inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order to refer the paper to the Committee on Disabilities, with instructions to report upon the genuineness of the signatures.

The Vice-President replied affirmatively.

Mr. POOL then made a motion to that effect.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, thought it a new rule to require a Senator to prove every signature to a petition. He wanted to know whether the 20,000 white men in Alabama, who, under fifty years of Democratic rule had been unable to read or write, were to be excluded from petitioning Congress, unless they executed a power of attorney to somebody to sign their names.

Mr. THURMAN replied that the fling about Democratic rule might pass for what it was worth. Whether the Democracy had been in favor of education their record would show. If the authenticity of signatures to a petition was vouched for by a Senator, that would be sufficient, and no one would question the statement, but the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. POOL) would not undertake to say of his own knowledge that these individuals had authorized their signatures.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, spoke of the impracticability of verifying 1,500 signatures, as proposed.

Mr. ABBOTT, of North Carolina had no doubt of the validity of the signatures, and recognized among them the names of many respectable Republicans in the section of country in which he resided.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, scrutinizing the signatures to the remonstrance, said he saw among them the venerated name of St. John, the Evangelist. (Laughter.) He could see nothing in the principles or practices of the modern Radical sort, especially in the reconstructed States of the South, to warrant the belief that they had succeeded in enlisting in their ranks the apostle of peace, love and mercy.

Mr. ABBOTT explained the scriptural names, like that referred to, were in common use among the colored people of the South.

At this point the morning hour expired, and the subject went over till the next morning hour.

OREGON AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, presented, and had read, a resolution of the Oregon Legislature rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment. It denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage within that State, and charges that the amendment is being forced upon the States by aid of the bayonet.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the resolution was an indication of the position to be assumed and the issues to be raised by the Democratic Party in the next Presidential election. The maintenance or overthrow of all the constitutional amendments, and the reconstruction of laws involving a return to the condition of anarchy by the rebellion, was to be the great absorbing question of that election.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, desired to say for the benefit of his friend (WILLIAMS) that it was the intention of the Democratic Party to hold a national Convention between now and the next Presidential election. Judging from the past it was altogether probable that the Convention would lay down a platform, and that the Democrats of Oregon would stand with their brethren throughout the country upon that platform. If his friend (WILLIAMS) would wait until that platform was made he would know where the Democratic Party stood.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, moved to refer the resolution to the Special Investigating Committee on Southern Outrages. He said it showed that there were men in the North as well as in the South, who were not ready to indorse and adhere to the laws of the Union, and he would like to extend the present investigation to include all such persons, whether North or South.

Mr. THURMAN replied that if an investigation was to be made into partisan grievances all over the country, there would be as much to blush for in the North as in the South. He suggested that the resolution was not germain to the subject-matter referred to the Committee of Investigation.

Mr. FLANAGAN then withdrew his motion, to allow Mr. WILLIAMS to move to lay the subject on the table, which motion being agreed to, ended the discussion.

SCHOOLS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The unfinished business, the bill to pay Mrs. CHILBY for cotton taken for the use of the United States forces, was postponed, and, on motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the day was assigned to the consideration of business reported from the Committee.

The bill to regulate the organization and conduct of the public schools in the District of Columbia was taken up.

A motion by Mr. PATTERSON to strike out the sixth section, which prohibits any distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude in the admission of children to the schools, or in the mode of education or treatment, gave rise to a long discussion upon the expediency and propriety of establishing mixed schools in the District.

Mr. PATTERSON said it was thought best for the interests of the schools, not to compel the mixing of the races, but to leave the question to be settled by the school authorities.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, remarked that the principle of equality between the races is vital to the existence of the school system. The admission of colored people to the cars, and their other privileges, had not resulted in harm to any one, and he was now for extending those rights to their children.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, held that no more reason existed for discrimination in color, in common schools than at the polls, and the abrogation of the one should be followed by that of the other.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, as a friend of the common-school system, argued that the effect of social equality would be the destruction of the system. He went on to show the folly of attempting to obliterate national prejudices by legislation, and that the pretended friends of the colored man, in continually antagonizing him with the white, were preparing the way for the gradual extinction of the former.

Mr. REVELS, of Mississippi, opposed any discrimination between white and colored pupils. He said he had found the prejudice against color in this country to be very great, and he sometimes feared it was on the increase. There was no reason to justify it, therefore it was wicked, and it was the duty of the nation to discourage it, simply because it was wicked and not approved of by heaven. The white race had no better friend than himself; while he demanded fair treatment for colored people, he would have no harm done to the white race, and he would even abandon the Republican Party if it went into any measures really damaging to the white race. He went on to deny that the practical tendency of mixed schools was toward social equality and to show that railroad companies and other corporations were mainly responsible for the prejudice against the negro by thrusting him into smoking cars and discriminating against his convenience.

After further discussion by Messrs. WILSON of Massachusetts, and SAWYER of South Carolina, in favor of social equality in schools, and by Messrs. HILL of Georgia, and TIPTON of Nebraska, on the other side, the Senate went into Executive Session without taking a vote, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented the petition of C. H. MARSHALL & CO., GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., J. THOMPSON, NEPHEW & CO., and 100 other merchants and ship-owners of New-York City against the passage of subsidy bills and for the right to purchase their ships in the lowest markets.

Mr. REEVES, of New-York, presented the petition of JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., and prominent merchants of New-York City, for an appropriation to improve the entrance to Huntington Harbor, Long Island Sound.

Mr. BIGGS, of Delaware, presented the memorial of 150 citizens of Delaware for the establishment of a light-house at the mouth of the Mispillian River, on Delaware Bay.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. TANNER, of New-York, introduced a bill to authorize the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., to change its location to North Granville, Washington County, and its name to that of the North Granville National Bank. Passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, introduced a similar bill in reference to the Worthington Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., to be removed to the village of Oneonta, Otsego County, and to be called the First National Bank of Oneonta. Passed.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Claims and passed, amending the act of Jan. 30, 1834, for the relief of PETER MILLS, and for the relief of THOMAS B. VALENTINE, of California, a claimant under the Mexican grant to JUAN MIRANDA.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the House joint resolution for the restoration of JOSHUA BISHOP, as Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy was taken from the Speaker's table, and the Senate amendments thereto concurred in.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duties on such imported articles of merchandise as are donated and actually sold in fairs for the benefit of the destitute and wounded citizens of France. Passed.

INVESTIGATION OF A STAMP CONTRACT.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses in reference to the cancellation of the contract of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, for stamps and envelopes, by the Postmaster-General. Adopted.

REMOVAL OF NAVY-YARDS.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The bill having been read, Mr. SCOFIELD called attention to the importance of the bill. He spoke of the general opinion of the people of Brooklyn that the Navy-yard there was an impediment to improvements, and was a public nuisance. The Committee understood that the land and fixtures would sell for $20,000,000, and some estimated the price as high as $30,000,000. The Committee had come to the conclusion that the land might be sold for $20,000,000, provided the Government could give a good title, but there was some little shadow about a portion of the title.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution providing for the like removal of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Me., or either of them.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by including in the bill all the other navy-yards in the United States.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by providing that the land might be sold either at public auction or by sealed proposals.

After opposition by Messrs. WOOD and JUDD, Mr. SCOFIELD's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES spoke in support of the bill and of his amendment. He regarded the maintenance of eight navy-yards as an unnecessary expense. The cost of the officers alone would reach $1,000,000. The conviction was gaining ground, even in the navy, that it would be better and cheaper to have vessels built by private contract than in the navy-yards. The amendment he had offered would not compel the Secretary of the Navy to sell the Charlestown and Kittery Navy-yards, but it would authorize him to do so. He was in favor of selling those two yards in New-England, and letting the future decide on the question of establishing one at New-London, Conn. The testimony of the world was uniform in favor of dispensing with public navy-yards and building ships-of-war in private ship-yards. He wished his colleague (Mr. HOOPER) to withdraw his embarrassing amendment, and let the bill apply only to the Brooklyn, Charlestown and Kittery Navy-yards.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, a member of the Naval Committee, discussed the bill. He had no doubt that the experience of other nations, and the sentiment of Congress and of the country, were in favor of the reduction of the navy-yards, but he doubted whether the House would favor the bill, which provided for the removal of the fixtures and materials of the Brooklyn Navy-yard to other site or sites. Was the House prepared to do that? Was it prepared to remove the materials from the Brooklyn, Charlestown and Kittery Navy-yards to New-London and League Island? He hoped not. He favored the reduction of navy-yards, but did not favor the creation of new ones. He was opposed to the amendment offered by Mr. DAWES, particularly as to Kittery, to which none of the objections applicable to the other two yards applied.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, opposed the bill, and wanted to know why the Committee should strike at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where millions had been expended in building a dry-dock, from the sale of which nothing could be realized.

Mr. HALE replied that there was a general demand on the part of the people, the Press and the Representatives of New-York and Brooklyn for the removal of this yard, and that it was selected because it was not needed for the public service, and because the Government would realize a large sum from its sale.

Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York, argued in support of the bill, and gave a history of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He said that the private ship-building yards of England and France were superior to the public yards, and that for several years past much of the Government work of both these countries had been done in the private yards, and more and more was being done every year. In proof of the fact that the work could be done more cheaply by the contract system, he quoted from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the relative cost of vessels built under the two systems. The screw-ship *Madawaska*, of 3,281 tons, and carrying fifteen guns, had cost at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in 1865, $1,673,000, while the *Chattanooga*, of about the same tonnage and the same number of guns, had cost by private contract, in 1866, only $950,159, being more than $720,000 in favor of a vessel built under the contract system. In England the relative differences in price were about the same. The reason for the great disparity in the cost of contract work and of navy-yard work was well known. Men were placed in the navy-yard and driven from it for political reasons. No man, however valuable he might be as a skilled workman, could hold his place unless he was willing to sell his vote and political influence to the party in power. The result was that few men sought employment in the navy-yards except such as were willing to sell their votes; and such men seldom made faithful employes. They went there not to work, but to draw their pay and to aid in carrying on political primaries. So well was this understood that no man who had been employed in the Brooklyn Navy-yard could be employed in any private yard. The public yards were used as a means of purchasing votes and of corrupting politics. He was convinced that no Government should ever attempt to do any work that could be done under contract with private individuals. There were now several bills pending proposing to aid the ship-building interest by money subsidies, but it would be far better for the ship-building interest for the Government to aid it, as was done in France, by giving it a portion of the Government work. He did not concur in the opinion of Admiral PORTER, that the Brooklyn Navy-yard would sell for $20,000,000, but it would bring enough to buy a new and better site, and to pay for the establishment of one of the finest yards in the world, in which iron as well as wooden vessels could be built. He might appeal to the House to remove the yard in behalf of the interest of Brooklyn, but he refrained from this, believing that on this as well as on all other questions, the House should be governed solely by regard for the interests of the people at large.

Mr. KETCHUM, of New-York, offered a substitute for the bill to remove the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It provides to constitute a Board consisting of the Secretary of the Navy, Gen. SHERMAN, Admiral PORTER, Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief Engineer of the Army, and Capt. C. P. PATTERSON, of the Coast Survey, to inquire whether it is desirable and for the best interests of the Government to sell the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and if so, to recommend a suitable place in the State, and near the City of New-York, to which the works in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard shall be transferred, and to report to Congress before Dec. 15, 1871.

DEFENSE OF THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

At 1½ o'clock the bills went over until to-morrow, and the House proceeded to the consideration, as a special, only, of a bill for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas, authorizing the Secretary of War to organize and call into service detachments of mounted men in each county, consisting of the inhabitants thereof, for defense against Indians, and appropriating $100,000 therefor.

Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York, argued in opposition to it as one of a class of propositions that would be made by Arizona, New-Mexico, and other western Territories, asking authority to raise independent armies, to be supported by the General Government. He predicted that if this bill were passed, the youngest man in the House would not live long enough to see the claims of these Texas rangers fully paid.

Mr. DEGENER, of Texas, replied to Mr. SLOCUM's speech, and argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, Chairman of the Military Committee, opposed the bill, which should have been reported, not from the Committee on Indian Affairs, but from the Committee on Military Affairs; but that Committee was unanimously opposed to it. He regarded it as a bill for the support of a set of gentlemen on the border of Texas who had no employment. It meant nothing more or less than a war with Mexico.

Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, suggested that the proposed rangers would be a greater terror to the people of the frontier than the Indians now were.

Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, argued against the bill.

Mr. CONNOR, of Texas, argued that the removal of the Indians from their reservations in Texas would be a greater protection to the people than all the rangers who could be raised.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to by a vote of 75 to 54.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The House, then, at 2¾ o'clock P. M., resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of national education.

Mr. ARNELL, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Education, from which the bill was reported, and Mr. TABOR addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. The debate was continued by Mr. CLARK, of Texas, in support of the bill, and by Mr. MCNEELEY, of Illinois, against it, the latter basing his opposition on Constitutional and other grounds. The bill went over until to-morrow.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. BECK, SARGENT and NEGLEY a Committee of Conference on the West Point Appropriation bill, and Messrs. WILLARD, MAYNARD and RICE a Committe of Conference on the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Our General Term.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The adoption of the Judiciary article inspired the hope that we should have a little, if not the desired quantity, of Judicial reform. The reformation of the abuse of a Judge sitting in review of his own decision, was very much needed, and the Judiciary article accomplished it. Although we are free to acknowledge that the Judiciary article accomplished many good results, yet its very adoption thrust a greater abuse upon us.

During the months of November and January we have had the opportunity to see the workings of our reconstructed General Term. We did not reflect, at the time that article was adopted, what a vast power, either for good or evil, we were placing in the hands of our Governor, when we gave to him the appointment of the Judges who should compose the General Term. Much less did we suppose, that having the authority, he would abuse it. And we doubt whether any considerable number of respectable lawyers could be induced to say that the General Term, of the First Department of the Supreme Court, is not a nuisance.

A desire to go through the calendar seems to have taken the place of a desire to do substantial justice. And during the two months last mentioned we have had a display of recklessness in deciding cases, alike marvelous and shameful. Cases involving questions important alike to the public and the parties, with large amounts of money involved, have been disposed of with hardly a hearing. To take any cases under consideration is the exception rather than the rule, and in most cases before the appellant's counsel has stated the case, the Court interrupts with its learned opinion in favor of affirmance.

We are surprised that Judge INGRAHAM, with his long judicial experience, with his character for honesty and integrity, should be a party to any such proceedings. We are not surprised that precisely the course of judicial proceeding above stated should be adopted and carried out by Messrs. Justices BARNARD and CARDOZO.

The party responsible for the wrong is the Governor. Messrs. Justices BARNARD and CARDOZO are not. The leopard cannot change his spots, nor can those Justices change their ways. We should look upon them in pity, and Mr. Justice INGRAHAM should use his influence to correct the abuses in our present General Term by insisting upon taking any case which falls to his lot to determine, under consideration, and deciding it according to his views of justice. And when we are able to effect a beneficial change in the Judges who compose our General Term by retiring some or all of them, let the Governor by all means give us Judges from some of the rural districts, who will at least dispense justice though they do not clear the calendar.

LEX.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have called attention in your columns to the varying phases of the default of the State of Alabama to promptly protect its credit in regard to the guaranteed coupons of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and as a holder of these bonds, I thank you for the interest you have shown in this matter. Many of these bonds are held by innocent purchasers, who relied not only upon the indorsement of the great State of Alabama, which till now has allowed no stain to rest upon her good name, but also upon the published representations made in the name and upon the authority of two well-known banking-houses, whose names I do not now propose to mention. These bankers, in the pamphlet referred to, not only "unhesitatingly" recommend these bonds to all who were seeking "an unquestionably reliable investment," but they go further, and declare that "the bonds are a first lien upon a road whose present receipts exceed all accruing interest." What more tempting security could be offered to an investor, and especially so when backed by such declarations from two of our best known banking firms? I believe it is true that the receipts of the road (it is unfinished,) have scarcely paid running expenses—much less the interest on the bonds. It is expected that these bonds will be amply provided for, but, in case of a failure, might not the agents who negotiated these bonds be held liable in damages to those who purchased the bonds from them under misrepresentation such as I have pointed out? This is a question that at some time must be met.

BROAD-STREET.

Colored Rings Around the Moon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn from the verbal accounts of several persons that on Saturday evening last beautiful small colored rings were observed for several hours surrounding the moon.

My accounts are from persons in Jersey City, but are somewhat imperfect.

Possibly among the large number of your readers there may be those who quite accurately observed this interesting phenomenon. I am extremely anxious to receive definite accounts of the size, number, colors, and order of colors of these rings which seem from the accounts to have constituted either a lunar corona or a halo. Any person possessed of any particulars whatever, and of the time of the commencement and continuation of the occurrence, will confer a favor by communicating the facts. Yours,

INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

The Accident at New-Hamburg.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cause of the recent dreadful accident upon the Hudson River Railroad is evident enough. The express train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour over a bridge. This is the statement in the account of the matter by all the newspapers. Had the train slowed on approaching the bridge over Wappinger's Creek, for the purpose of running across it at the rate of (say) five miles an hour, the engineer would have been able to stop his train upon seeing the oil train upon the track. Even supposing it to be true, as is asserted, that there was not sufficient time to give a warning from the oil train, yet had the express train been running slowly, as it ought to do over every bridge between New-York and Albany, this terrible loss of life might have been avoided.

This is a good occasion to call public attention to the recklessness with which the trains of this road shoot the bridges. I have been in the habit, of late years, of frequently riding on this railroad. I do not know what the standing order is, but so far as my experience goes, in at least one-half of the instances the same rate of speed is kept up in crossing the bridges at Spuyten Duyvil, Croton and Peekskill as is run on the solid road. In the other half of the instances the train is slowed to about ten miles an hour.

This ought not to be. If the member of the Assembly who introduced a bill to prevent such accidents as this which has shocked the public, without saying how it is to be done, had only put into his bill a provision to prevent, under a heavy penalty, any train from running over a bridge at the rate of more than five miles an hour, he would have hit the nail on the head.

Unless something like this is done, you, Mr. Editor, will hear of the plunging of cars off the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, or some other one, before many years, and of a loss of life that will exceed this at New-Hamburg. The breaking of a rail or an axle, when a train is running twenty or thirty miles an hour over a bridge, would throw the entire train off into deep water.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Erie Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It occurs to me that you left out one verse in the latest chapter on Erie in today's paper. I mean that one relating to the extra train ran by the Erie last Fall, filled with thieves and roughs, to the Democratic State Convention held at Rochester. The people at the several stopping places along the line, as well as those living at Rochester, have abundant reasons to recollect it. How much of the defficiency of $490,000 is chargeable to this trip and trimmings is not public. It may see daylight yet.

ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDER.

MIDDLETOWN, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

Broadway Widening—Cui Bono?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it advisable to repeal the act and all proceedings under it for widening Broadway? For ten years before the passage of the act the *public* necessity for so doing was urged. Two or three times it was before the Legislature and defeated; the owners on the line were almost unanimously opposed to it. Finally they came to the conclusion that sooner or later it would be done, and it was suffered to become a law. All were anxious that it should be done as speedily as possible.

During the ten years or more that it was agitated no one was willing to place valuable permanent improvements on it. As soon as the Central Park Commissioners established the line, owners began to adapt themselves to the new line, believing it to be final. Hence the new building on the south-west corner of Thirty-fifth-street and the new market from Forty-fourth street to Forty-fifth-street, (each set back about twenty-six feet from the old line.) Who will gain by repealing the law? Surely not the tax-payers—assuming that it will take three years to place us again in the position we now are—the rapid rise of property all along Broadway heretofore is a pretty good indication of what the future cost will be. Most of the property taken has been bought heretofore for investment and with entire reference to the future value, and by those who have watched that increase below the part affected. It has been estimated by good judges of real estate that the average value of ground taken from each lot is about $30,000, (allowing something, of course, for perspective.) There are about 200 lots, which would give about $6,000,000, now this is without the buildings. The amount awarded by the Commissioners is about $7,000,000 for buildings and ground. Assuming it to be $1,000,000 too much, will anything be gained by setting it aside, and in three, four or five years doing it again? Why, if New-York goes on as it has, in five years it will cost double what it will now.

The cause of the outcry is this: The Commissioners, in ignorance, (they were none of them experts,) or for a purpose, made an award of something less than $3,000,000, preposterously low, and then sat three weeks to hear objections. I believe nearly every owner on the line objected, and submitted to the Commissioners proofs of the value of their lands, and if I am correctly informed, in every instance, have shown by affidavits of experts, a greater value than has now been awarded to them. Of course to the owners, the future of the property, affected more or less their judgment, and it is not just fair to ignore it. An examination of the proofs of such values will show that the first award did not approximate the true value. Admit, if you choose, that money was somewhere made by the increase; as long as the total amount awarded is but a fair price for the whole, will it benefit any one, (except the owners of the land to be taken,) to do it all over again at some future time?

And as to the assessments for benefit, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the resolution of Saturday, object to the assessment upon the City. Why! The whole assessment should be paid by the City, and for these reasons. First—The design is to make a broad thoroughfare for the public to reach the south-west corner of the Park and the Grand Boulevard. Second—For business purposes, the value of the property is not enhanced one dollar. A wide thoroughfare is never the best for business. Witness the Bowery, as compared with Broadway from Seventeenth to Thirty-fourth-street, and even in Broadway where it widens from Twenty-first-street to Twenty-third-street. Contrast Broad-street with Wall-street. Can any one tell why a lot in Wall-street should be worth more than five times as much as one in Broad, except the latter be contiguous to Wall? Hence the owners were opposed to widening; they were satisfied that their property would in future be of greater value with the present width than if widened, and believing so, as it is for the public, the public should pay for it.

But the owners of property on the line do not object seriously to their assessments—even those who are only assessed for benefit. They only ask to have the matter at rest. "Let us have peace." Wait ten years more to have it done, and it will cost twenty million dollars. Is it to make another job? Undoubtedly, all the expenses of these Commissioners will be paid if the act is repealed. Again I say, *Cui bono?*

Yours, respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

The Extensive Forgeries in Philadelphia—Further Particulars.

The Philadelphia papers give further particulars respecting the extensive forgeries in that city, alluded to in the TIMES of yesterday, and also mention the name of the accused, which previously had been suppressed. By more extended examination the amount of the forgeries has been largely increased, investigation showing that thirteen banks have been victimized, and that the amount of forged paper is about $120,000, besides about $25,000 heard from in New-York City. The *Ledger* says that it was reported in Philadelphia on Tuesday that the party implicated in the frauds could pay of his own effects some seventy-five per cent. of the amount of forged paper so far discovered, and that there was a probability that the difference would be made up by friends, thus saving holders from pecuniary loss. The *Ledger* adds: "A meeting of the officers of the banks was held yesterday in reference to this business, with what conclusion we have not learned. Accounts had been opened at all the banks that hold the paper, and some of them now hold very considerable balances to the accounts' credit. Inquiry as to what became of the money elicits the too common response—stock gambling! It seems the young man has been dealing in Reading Railroad stock, quietly and unknown, except to his brokers. The recent very large operations in that stock, which caused so much wonderment at the time as to who the parties were, it is now said were on his account." The *North American* of yesterday gives the following account of the forgeries:

About a week ago Mr. TYSON RICKETT, a young man engaged in the drug business and white-lead manufacture, presented a note for $7,000, purporting to be drawn by the firm of RUSSELL & LANDIS, wholesale druggists, at the Bank of North America, for discount. On the note the Cashier noticed an irregularity in the date, it being 1870 instead of 1871, which induced him to withhold payment, and request Mr. RICKETT to correct the error. He left, however, and the matter being mysterious, the firm of LANDIS & RUSSELL was notified. Messrs. LANDIS & RUSSELL declared that they had no such note out, and that it was a forgery. In view of the respectable parents of the young man, the matter was hushed up, but since then Messrs. LANDIS & RUSSELL have discovered that the same party had circulated $40,000 worth of paper purporting to be theirs. The Girard National Bank was found to hold $8,000, the Pacific $4,900, the Commercial $4,900, the Tradesmen's $4,900, and other banks equally large amounts. It was also discovered that about $50,000 worth of paper, purporting to be of O. S. JANNEY & Co., drug importers, had been floated in the same manner, and that the young man had used the name of his father in indorsements to the amount of $10,000. It is stated that the friends of the young man will be unable to cover the amount, and that prosecution will ensue. The note of LANDIS & RUSSELL, for $7,000, was pronounced an excellent *fac simile* of their bookkeeper's, and the signature of the senior partner was so seemingly correct that the matter would not have been detected had it not been for the error in the date.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Postmaster in Wisconsin does not know what to do with a letter addressed to "the most honest wheat-buyer in Berlin."

A Boston lecturer says he lived next door to HAWTHORNE for four years, and saw him only twice in all that time.

Virginians are about to secure the establishment of a State inebriate asylum in Richmond.

A Western paper asserts that RALPH WALDO EMERSON will be eighty-six next May. Mr. EMERSON has lived much, but not so long. He is sixty-eight.

It has been ascertained that the fire which destroyed the Adelphi Theatre in Boston, originated in the wardrobe-room, and not in the engine-room, as first stated.

Hon. ANDREW DAVIDSON, who was for six years Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, died on Saturday last at his home in Greensburg, Decatur County, in that State.

Several persons in Titusville, Penn., have been poisoned, none fatally, by drinking water from a well in which a small quantity of white lead had fallen.

A man in St. Joseph County, Ind., eighty years old, who married a girl of eighteen four weeks ago, has had his brief dream of bliss ended by a decree of divorce, which has been granted her by the Courts.

The Portland *Argus* understands that a majority of the Legislative Committee on Railroads will report in favor of granting a charter to the Boston and Maine Railroad to extend their road from South Berwick to Portland.

A little Boston girl joyfully assured her mother the other day that she had found out where they made horses—"she had seen a man in a shop just finishing one of them, for he was nailing on his last foot."

Ex-Gov. ALLISON, of Florida, has been found guilty of a violation of the Enforcement act, but it having been discovered that one member of the jury was not a registered voter, he is to have a new trial.

Prof. GEORGE TICKNOR left his extremely valuable collection of Spanish books, unquestionably the richest in this country, to the Boston Public Library, and also a fund of $5,000 to keep it in order and to add to it desirable works published hereafter.

Ohio complains of its truant legislators. From twenty to thirty, and even forty members are frequently absent, and it is often almost impossible to get fifty-seven votes in the House, the requisite constitutional number, to pass any bill.

The Prohibitory State Central Committee of Massachusetts has adopted a resolution in favor of adopting woman suffrage as a part of their political platform, and appointed a committee to arrange for a convention of the party to consider the subject.

The Troy *Times* is responsible for the statement that a couple were married the other day in Plainfield, Otsego County, partook of their wedding dinner in Winfield, Herkimer County, took tea in Bridgewater, Oneida County, and were all the time under the same roof. The house stands "across the lines."

As the Legislature of Florida made no appropriation for the contingent expenses of the State, and to reimburse Gov. REED for expenses paid during the last two years, he has dismissed the employes about the Capitol and notified the departments that each must provide for itself and pay its own expenses.

A St. Louis woman complained to the Police, on Monday, that another woman had won away the love of her husband by the use of a certain love-powder, and that, although she had tried the efficacy of the same powder, thereby involving to herself an expense of $5, she had been unable to win it back again.

The New-England Agricultural Society held its annual meeting in Boston on Tuesday, reelected its old officers, and voted to hold its next Fair in Lowell, Mass. Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, President of the Society, delivered an address. The report of the Treasurer showed a state of affairs extremely satisfactory to the Society.

Prof. AGASSIZ, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., makes an appeal for live specimens of every variety of trout, salmon and whitefish found in the waters of this continent, to assist him in the preparation of an illustrated work on the American Salmonidæ. Samples of the winninish, land-locked salmon, and the rarer kinds of the lake trout and sea trout, are particularly desired.

Gov. REED, of Florida, has ordered a special election on the 4th of April on certain amendments to the State Constitution submitted by the Legislature. One of the amendments gives the Governor of the State a salary of $3,500 per year, Judges of the Supreme Court $3,000, Judges of the Circuit Court $2,500, Cabinet officers (the Governor of Florida has a Cabinet) $2,000, and Lieutenant-Governor $500 and mileage.

Mr. THOMAS A. HALPINE, the wounded express messenger at Albany, is rapidly recovering. In a letter to a friend he says: "This has been a pretty tight squeeze for me. I did not expect to live fifteen minutes after I had given the alarm. All I asked for was to see my wife and child, and I could have let go my hold pretty easy. I had no hopes until Sunday, when I told my wife that if I weathered that night I thought I might get well. Nothing but the providential interposition of God saved my life that night."

Ex-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON is to deliver an address before the State Agricultural Society of Georgia on "Federal Legislation and Agriculture;" and Col. SAMUEL BARNETT another on "State Legislation and Agriculture." Other subjects upon which addresses are to be made before the Society this month are "Grass and Clover," "Rust in Cotton and Cereals," "Steam on the Farm," "Sheep Husbandry," "Irrigation," "Planting with Fruit Culture," "Fruit in Georgia," "Mechanism on the Farm," and "Fruit and Vines."

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has appointed a colored member of the Legislature, JAMES M. SIMMS, a District Judge, greatly to the displeasure of some of the white lawyers of Savannah. But the Governor says that, as the appointee is fully qualified to hold the office, he is forced to the conclusion that no greater disgrace has been cast upon the Judiciary of the State by his appointment than was cast upon the General Assembly by his election, and that the real basis of objection to him rests upon the simple fact that he happens to be black instead of white.

A Boston merchant who, on money-making intent, took it into his head to join the innumerable caravan of bankrupts, called a meeting of his creditors and informed them of his intention. They appointed a committee to look into his affairs, and at their first meeting one of them said: "I suppose you know how you stand as well as we could ascertain if we went through your books. What do you propose to pay?" The merchant hesitated a moment and then said: "I don't know—what are they paying in Milk-street?"

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* has discovered in the *Overland Monthly* the following little thing which in its way is exquisite. A writer is complaining of some sweeping, but good-natured, criticisms of the Californians, and says: "For such a man as the late Col. BAKER to write so atrocious a slander as this, was an act of such base ingratitude that the fact of his never having written it can hardly be accepted as a sufficient justification." Almost as good as this is a sentence in a letter recently written by the President of one of our American colleges, wherein he solemnly asserts that "our world is not now, and has never been, a scene of perpetual calm and never-ending sunshine."

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Charitable Mission to France—The Former Expedition to Ireland—Movements of the Tallapoosa.

It is deemed likely among the officials of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, that under the resolutions of Congress to place three vessels at the disposal of the Committees of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, that sailing vessels will be selected, since by reason of their great stowage capacity and relative economy in sailing, they are better adapted for the purpose proposed than steamers, which are costly and can carry but small cargoes. The store-ship *Supply*, 547 tons, which can carry about 7,000 barrels; the store-ship *Relief*, 468 tons, with capacity for about 6,000 barrels; and the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, 15 guns, 757 tons, which, without her battery, can store 8,000 or 9,000 barrels, are suitable vessels for the charitable mission. The United States have sent expeditions of this kind before. In 1847 the frigate *Macedonian*, 36 guns, and the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, 20 guns, were placed at the disposal of Committees organized to send provisions to the starving poor of Ireland. The *Macedonian* sailed from New-York Jan. 15, 1847, with a cargo of 12,000 barrels of provisions, under the command of Capt. G. C. DEKAY, of the merchant marine. She was officered and manned by volunteers out of the service. The *Jamestown* sailed from Boston in March, 1847, under the command of Capt. R. B. FORBES, the well known ship-owner of Boston, carrying a full cargo of provisions. She was also manned by officers and sailors not in the national service. It is not likely, however, that this experiment of placing national vessels in the charge of officers of the merchant marine will be again tried. There are plenty of unemployed officers in the service, who will gladly serve in this humane mission, and an abundance of men. All the vessels enumerated above can be made ready for sea in two weeks if necessary, and with ordinary dispatch can land their cargoes in France by the 1st day of April. They will require small crews and will prove more economical than any vessels in the service. These vessels can carry about 23,000 barrels in the aggregate, without trouble. The dispatch-boat *Tallapoosa* sails today for Boston.

SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.

Stevens, the Convicted Bond Robber, Found Dead in His Cell—His Asseverations of Innocence.

SHEPHARD S. STEVENS, alias Samuel Shepard, who was convicted of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions, Dec. 23, committed suicide, yesterday, in the Tombs Prison, by hanging himself with a sheet to the grated door of his cell. The unfortunate man had not yet received his sentence, and had acted in a very restless and excited manner for two or three days, though his relatives had no idea that he contemplated suicide. STEVENS left a letter on his bed addressed to Warden JOHN STACOM, which read as follows:

CITY PRISON, Feb. 7.

Mr Warden Stacom:

Before another morning dawns I shall have gone on that journey from whence no traveler returns, that we have any authentic account of. My brain for the last ten days has been under fearful excitement, and I came to the resolve to put an end to an existence which has become the most miserable for having been convicted on a false charge by ANDREW HAYFORD, Mayor of Belfast, Me., GEORGE W. BUCKINAR, of the same city, and MONSON YOUNG, of Ellsworth, Me. I say now, as I hope soon to appear before my God, that there was not one word of truth in the evidence, so help me Almighty God! They will get the reward, and on others' heads rests the blood of an innocent man.

Please have me sent to my daughter, who is at No. 241 West Forty-third-street, in as quiet a way as possible, without a coffin, and telegraph to W. N. MCCLOUD, of Bangor, of the affair. Publish this short notice in the City papers, and oblige yours, truly,

S. S. STEVENS.

P. S.—Deliver all my things to my friends as above.

A scrap of paper was also found in the cell, containing these words: "Sooner than suffer imprisonment for a crime of which I am not guilty, I will die." A second letter was also found, addressed to a Mr. BAILEY, which reads as follows:

MR. BAILEY: If anything befalls me in this place, I want you to send for my friends at No. 241 West Forty-third-street, to come for me. Please deliver all my things to them—two blankets, two pillows, two comforters, one sheet, valise, overcoat. Mr. TELEY will know. I thank you for your uniform kindness, and also thank Mr. D. DWYER, who has been kind to me. Yours, &c., S. S. STEVENS.

It may be remembered that Mr. GEORGE BUCKINAR, of Belfast, Me., caused the arrest of STEVENS on a charge of having drugged him at the Astor House and taken from his person $8,000 in bonds and money. A portion of the bonds were the property of Mayor HAYFORD, of Belfast, who had intrusted them to BUCKINAR for negotiation. STEVENS escaped from the City, and was only arrested after a determined hunt on the part of the detectives, who, armed with requisitions on two or three Governors of Western States, finally caught their man in Quincy, Ill., finding the missing bonds in his possession. The deceased was fifty-one years of age, and well connected. His relatives claim that he was convicted on insufficient evidence, and that STEVENS was the victim of a conspiracy. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and obtained a verdict in accordance with the facts. Warden STACOM was very kind to the afflicted family, and extended them considerable assistance in their trouble.

Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Twenty-first Assembly District took place on Tuesday evening, at Muller's Hall, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue. Resolutions indorsing the Administration and re-nominating Gen. GRANT for the Presidency in 1872, were adopted. Eloquent and impressive addresses were delivered by Hon. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, ROBERT CROW, Esq., HENRY SMITH, Esq., WM. HOWE, Jr., Esq., and JAS. M. THOMPSON, Esq. After giving nine rousing cheers for Gen. GRANT, the club adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in March.

Coroner's Cases.

GEORGE KEYBOURN, aged seventy-two, and father of "Kit Burns," the rat-pit keeper, was found dead in his bed, yesterday, at No. 338 Water-street. SARAH HAMILTON, aged thirty six, and a transient lodger at No. 5 Mulberry-street, was also found dead in her bed yesterday. Death was the result of destitution and intemperance. The body of OWEN MCCARTHY, a hand employed on board the steamer *Bridgeport*, who died at Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday last, of injuries sustained on the vessel, was brought to this City yesterday, when the Board of Health ordered an inquest. MARY HOCHER, aged sixty, was found dead in her room, at No. 146 Bayard-street. Mrs. JANE BOYLE died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 107 Bayard-street, of compression of the brain.

Action for the Condemnation of Cutlery.

A suit was commenced before Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States District Court, yesterday, by the Government for condemnation of a quantity of cutlery, worth 641 thalers, owned by A. C. PERINE. The goods were imported to this country from Germany, and were undervalued, as is alleged, in the invoices. The Government brings the suit for the condemnation of the cutlery because of this alleged undervaluation. Judge HOGEBOOM, an appraiser, gave testimony, yesterday, after which the case was adjourned until today. Assistant District-Attorney SIMMONS appears for the Government in the case.

Smuggling by Steam-ship Officials—An Interesting Investigation.

An examination was commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, in the case of ANDREW WRIGHT, purser of the steamer *Europa*, of the Glasgow line, and ROBERT SMITH, store-keeper of the same vessel, who are jointly charged with two merchants, named THOS. WILSON and JOHN GILLIGAN, with being implicated in an extensive smuggling conspiracy. The particulars of the case were fully detailed a few days ago. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the Government, and Mr. JOSEPH BELL and Ex-Judge STUART for the defense. Capt. J. S. CHALKER, a Special Treasury Agent, was called as a witness, and was first examined in regard to the circumstances connected with a written confession made to him by WRIGHT, without a view of ascertaining its value as evidence. He told the counsel for the defense that he did not hold out any promises to the accused. He saw WRIGHT at a Jersey City Police Station, and said to him that if he would tell the truth the Government might be apt to be more lenient. The prosecution elicited the fact that WRIGHT had admitted to Capt. CHALKER, at Commissioner MUIRHEAD's office at Jersey City, when he was first under arrest, that he (the accused) brought over the laces and silks which were seized for Messrs. WILSON & GILLIGAN, and that he received £2 for each package which he smuggled. He also confessed that SMITH aided him in his operations. After considerable testimony had been furnished by Capt. CHALKER, there was a long argument ensued as to whether the expression "the Government will be apt to be lenient if you tell the truth," which was used toward WRIGHT, was sufficient promise under the law to exclude the confession from the case. The examination was adjourned to Friday, at which time a decision will be rendered. The goods which the prisoners are alleged to have smuggled were seized under the direction of Col. FRANK E. HOWE, United States Special Agent.

THE IRISH EXILES.

Grand Reception Today—Order of the Procession.

The Fenian exiles had a tolerably quiet day yesterday. Their time was employed in receiving private acquaintances and in drawing up a suitable reply to the Irish National Brotherhood's address. They have been advised as to the preparations made for them today by the Joint Committee of the Common Council. Marshals of Division will report to the Grand Marshal at Head-quarters, Tammany Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M. Marshals of the various societies will see that their societies are in the places assigned them by the Marshal of their Division at 1½ P. M., sharp. At 2 o'clock precisely the head of the column will move, passing down Third-avenue, Bowery, and Chatham-street, to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by Mayor A. O. HALL, thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, and dismissed. In passing the Worth Monument the procession will be reviewed by the exiles. No division or society will leave the column until its arrival at the point of dismissal. Marshals will see that societies march eight men abreast. Aids to the Grand Marshal are requested to meet him at Tammany Hall at 12 o'clock. The arrangements of the procession are announced to be as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.—Will form on Fifteenth-street, right on east side of Third-avenue, under command of Col. KAVANAGH; Police; Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Company A, First Battalion, N. J. N. G.; Officers Irish Brigade; Veteran Association Corcoran Legion; Officers Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers; Montgomery Guard, Elizabeth, N. J. S. N. G.; Grand Marshal, Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr.; Aids—Capt. Eugene Durnin, Col. J. Townsend Connolly, Major Patrick H. Keenan, Major Lovell Purdy, Jr., Gen. S. P. Spear, Capt. M. O'Grady, M. F. Dowley, Edward L. Carey, Col. John R. Fellows, Algernon S. Sullivan, Major Matthew Patton, Col. Judson Jarvis, Capt. John B. Dolan, Capt. John W. Crump, Major James Donohue, Capt. A. J. Fullerton.

SECOND DIVISION.—On Irving-place, right resting on Fourteenth-street; Col. J. W. BYRON, Marshal; Troop F, First Regiment Cavalry, Capt. Daw; Irish Exiles in carriages; Mayors of New-York and other cities; Ex-Mayors of New-York and other cities; Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms; Board of Assistant Aldermen, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms; Attachés of both Boards; City Departments and attachés; County Government; Special Committee of Tammany Society; Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood; Emmet Guard; United Irishmen, Col. Hanley, Marshal; Legion of St. Patrick; Fenian Brotherhood, Anthony A. Griffin, Marshal.

THIRD DIVISION.—Will form on Second-avenue, right resting on north side of Fifteenth-street, JAMES RIELLY, Marshal; Patrick McGuinn, Peter Kane, Aids; Ancient Order Hibernians of New-York, twenty-one societies, Patrick Campbell and Timothy Darcy, Marshals; A. O. H., Westchester County, Dennis Keenan, Marshal; A. O. H., Hoboken, Jas. J. Finn, Marshal; Longshoremen's U. B. Society, Edward Buckley, Marshal; Benevolent Society St. Vincent de Paul, R. C. Church, Brooklyn, Philip J. Smith, Marshal; St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society, Jno. Gillegan, Marshal; Immaculate Conception T. A. B. Society, David Magnan, Marshal; Y. M. St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society, Thomas Hanley, Marshal; St. Gabriel's R.C.T. A. B. Society, Jno. Finnessy, Marshal; St. Columbia's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Michael Dunn, Marshal; St. Mary's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Patrick Meehan, Marshal; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Parent Society, William Wiley, Marshal; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, branch one, Thomas Healy, Marshal; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, branch two, John Close, Marshal; Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, branch one, Michael N. Lamb, Marshal; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, branch three, Patrick McCarthy, Marshal; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, branch five, John O'Reilly, Marshal; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 2, of Brooklyn; Convention of Irish Societies of Kings County, composed of twenty-one Societies of Ancient Order of Hibernians, and thirteen Temperance and Benevolent Societies, John Norton, Marshal.

FOURTH DIVISION.—On First-avenue, right resting on north side Fifteenth-street. JAMES DALY, Marshal. P. H. Spelman, Wm. N. Hinton, Thomas Tracy, Jas. Murray, Aids. Father Mathew T. A. B. Societies, twenty-six in number.

FIFTH DIVISION.—On Rutherford-place, between Second and Third avenues, right resting on Fifteenth-street. JOHN RIORDAN, Marshal. Thomas Collins, John Duane, Edward Coppers, Cornelius Mahony, Aids. Knights of St. Patrick. St. Patrick U. A. B. Society. Friends of Freedom—Jno. J. Mangin. National Association—John Begin.

SIXTH DIVISION.—COLORED.—Livingston place, between First and Second avenues, right resting on Fifteenth-street. Marshals to be selected by the Societies of the Division. Societies of colored citizens.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

More Snow Yesterday—Floating Ice in the Rivers—Navigation Impeded.

"Changeable as the weather," is an old simile which was well justified by the elements yesterday. In the morning it was noticed that the weather had considerably moderated. This, however, was but the preparation for a snow-fall which subsequently came down. It was very light, and about noon it changed to thin, misty rain, which continued to fall at intervals until 5 P. M., when a change toward cold, frosty weather ensued, but at 6 o'clock rain resumed its sway. As may be supposed the streets were in a terrible puddle, and pedestrians had a hard time traveling. The railroad companies had their men out early clearing the tracks so that double teams were not needed. Since the great snow-storm the Bleecker-street line has had double teams attached to every car on account of the heavy grades they have to ascend, and yesterday they were greatly needed.

Travel on the rivers was somewhat impeded during the day. On the East River, as far as the eye could see up or down, there was a long ridge of ice-floes about 100 feet wide coming steadily from the Sound and floating down the centre of the stream toward the Bay. The Brooklyn docks were more or less filled with ice, and the ferry-boats were frequently detained in the middle of the river awaiting a chance to get into their slips. It could not have been very pleasant for passengers who were in a hurry to be thus kept waiting, and doubtless many of them wished for the speedy erection of the East River bridge.

On the North River the ice-floes were larger and more numerous, and kept beating in about the City docks. They did not interfere very greatly with navigation until about 5 o'clock, when an immense sheet of ice and snow, about three miles long and a mile or so wide, came floating majestically along at the rate of about a mile in thirty minutes. During its passage along the lower piers, the ferry-boats to Jersey City, Hoboken and South Brooklyn were compelled to steam around it at either end. A similar large floe on Tuesday evening obliged the boats to do the same thing. Should the weather become much colder navigation will be interfered with very greatly by this floating ice. A fog on the river and the appearance of snow in the clouds, however, indicated, last evening, that snow or rain is imminent. Large bodies of ice are reported to be gathering in the Lower Bay.

The following is the range of the thermometer at HUDNUT's during the day: At 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M., 32°; 12 M., 34°; 3 P. M., 36°; 6 P. M., 38°. It kept close to this last figure up to a late hour last night.

The Writ of Error in the Case of John Purcell, the Condemned Murderer.

Ex-Judge STEWART, counsel for JOHN PURCELL, recently convicted, in the Court of General Sessions, of the murder of WILLIAM KIERNAN, argued an appeal on writ of error before the Supreme Court General Term, yesterday. Judge STEWART based his argument on numerous exceptions taken on the trial to the Recorder's charge, including that portion where the jury were instructed that in cases where the testimony was conclusive character could not be considered; also, on the evidence in the case as not establishing murder. District-Attorney GARVIN opposed. The decision was reserved.

The Seventh-Avenue Job—Legal Measures to be Taken Against the Assessment.

An adjourned meeting of the property-owners on Seventh-avenue and the streets adjacent was held last evening, at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, to arrange for employing counsel to protest against the tax of $800 per lot, levied on their property for laying the Stafford pavement from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street. The owners, before the pavement was laid, obtained an injunction; the Mayor vetoed the bill, but the Common Council again passed it. Mr. PETER DOLAN occupied the Chair, JULIEN CREVIER acted as Secretary, and WM. YOUNG as Treasurer. The Chairman strongly urged all property-owners to join the Association and strengthen their hands in resisting this assessment. The following gentlemen were added to the Law and Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, namely, ROGER MONAHAN, Twentieth Ward, and GEO. ROSS, Twenty-second Ward. A large number of subscriptions were received by the Treasurer, after which the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

Proposed Amendments to the Jersey City Charter.

A number of amendments have been proposed to the Jersey City charter by a committee appointed by the Republican meeting at Gee's Hall on Saturday last. The Committee met in connection with the Legislative Committee on Municipal Corporations before which the amendments were discussed. The most important of the changes proposed is that giving to the Mayor the power of veto upon the action of the Board of Works, thus limiting the too great power vested in that Board, upon whom the check heretofore was merely nominal. It was also proposed to change the composition of the Board of Finance, by giving the President of the Board of Education a seat therein, and giving only one place to the members of the Board of Works.

The other amendments simply limit the power of the Board of Works, and to some extent increase that of the Board of Aldermen.

A delegation of citizens from Greenville was present at the Committe meeting, and presented petitions in opposition to the proposed annexation of a portion of that town to Jersey City.

SELLING THE MARKETS.

Protest of Butchers Against the Proposed Action—Appointment of a Committee to Wait on the Controller Today.

A largely-attended meeting of butchers was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, foot of Forty-fourth-street, East River. Mr. William Laylor was called to the chair, and Mr. Joseph W. Lynch acted as Secretary. After the Chairman had explained the object of the meeting to be a protest against the sale of the public markets, a resolution was passed that each market should appoint delegates to a committee to wait on the Controller and exchange views on the subject. The following is a list of the delegates: Centre Market, John M. Seaman and Wm. Laylor; Clinton, Jacob Reid and John Kinney; Essex, Thomas H. Brown and John Hooper; Fulton, Stephen H. Cornell and Joseph Desborough; Jefferson, Thomas F. Devoe and David Reed; Catharine, Jacob Varien and James Appleby; Tompkins, Lemuel Valentine and John Donovan; Union, John Kelly and Valentine Hill. The following committee of seven was appointed on Tuesday, at a meeting of Washington Market butchers: Robert Cornell, Chairman; W. Johnson, James Ray, R. L. Thorn, Leyman Leicherstein, James L. Stewart and Halstead Knapp. The following preamble and resolution was then introduced by Mr. John M. Seaman, and adopted:

Whereas, It is in contemplation to sell all the public markets of this City except one, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have passed a resolution to that effect; and,

Whereas, The sale of the said markets would throw several thousand persons, men, women, and even children, out of business and out of employment, thereby cause great distress and involve many who have their little all in their stands in ruin, and therefore for this reason, if for no other, it ought to be well considered before the resolution is carried into effect;

Whereas, Public markets are indispensably necessary for the accommodation of country people coming to the City with the fruits of their labor for sale, as well as for the accommodation of our citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That for these reasons and for many others too numerous to mention, it is the opinion of this meeting that it is inexpedient and unwise to sell the public markets, and that it would be a great act of injustice to those doing business in the public markets to sell them, and, therefore, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby requested to reconsider and rescind the resolution passed by them to sell the public markets.

Mr. Seaman said that rooms were given away in many of the markets for military and court purposes, and, consequently, no revenue was derived. This, and the employment of clerks and collectors at high salaries, was the cause of market property not paying. The Committee appointed are to meet today at 1 o'clock, at French's Hotel, and will call on the Controller at 2 P. M. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Meeting of the Ship-Owner's Association—"Dispatch" in Charter Parties.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Shipowner's Association, held yesterday afternoon, the report of a special committee appointed at a previous meeting was adopted. The report is as follows:

To the Ship-owner's Association of New-York:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the question of defining the word "dispatch," in charter parties, especially with regard to the West India and petroleum trade, respectfully report,

First—That for West India ports, the words "dispatch loading" shall mean not exceeding ten running days from the time the vessel is in her berth and reports herself ready for cargo.

Second—That for loading petroleum oil for vessels of 1,500 round barrels or under, ten running days; for vessels over 1,500 and not exceeding 3,000 barrels, fifteen running days.

Third—That for discharging petroleum in foreign ports, your Committee find that vessels, under the clause "Customary dispatch discharging," are, as a rule, much imposed upon, and that redress is difficult to be had when so imposed upon, and therefore recommend the abolition of said clause "Customary dispatch discharging," and the substitution of a certain number of running days, to wit: for vessels of 1,500 round barrels petroleum, ten running days; for vessels over 1,500 and not exceeding 3,000 barrels, fifteen running days.

Your Committee further recommend for vessels chartered here to discharge in foreign ports and loaded with ordinary cargoes other than petroleum, also have a certain number of running days in which to discharge inserted in their charter. Parties, or, in other words, your Committee, strongly recommend the entire discarding, under all circumstances, of the vague term "dispatch." All of which is respectfully submitted.

Extensive Fire in Brooklyn—Losses and Insurance.

The lager-beer brewery of Liebman Bros., on Washington-street, near Forrest, E. D., took fire yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, and before the flames were extinguished they damaged the premises to the extent of $6,000 and the stock to the extent of $15,000. The flames are supposed to have started among a large quantity of malt that had become overheated in one of the kilns. The loss is entirely covered by insurance in the following companies:

	Stock.	Building.
Franklin, Philadelphia	$2,000	$750
Etna, Hartford	4,000	1,500
Manhattan, New-York	4,000	1,500
Phenix, Hartford	4,000	1,500
City, Hartford	2,000	750
Market, New-York	4,000	1,500
Metropolitan, New-York	4,000	1,500
International, New-York	2,000	750
Yonkers, New-York	2,000	750
Phenix, Brooklyn	4,000	1,500
Atlantic, Brooklyn	2,000	750
Security, New-York	4,000	1,500
Jefferson, New-York	2,000	750
Total	$40,000	$15,000

Transgressions of Patrolmen.

Only seven patrolmen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Manierre, and but two of these were charged with very serious offenses. Edward Brennan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was accused by Capt. Hedden and Roundsman Boleman of being so much under the influence of liquor on the 2d inst. as to unfit him for duty. In his defense he stated that he had taken some burnt brandy as a medicine and had never drank liquor before. Capt. Hedden said that in general Brennan had been an excellent officer, but Mr. Manierre, in referring his case to the Board, said that as he had only been four months on the force it was too soon for him to have so serious a complaint against him.

Henry Juellen, living at the corner of Avenue A and Nineteenth-street, made a complaint against Patrolman John Leslie, Eighteenth Precinct, saying that he had threatened to shoot him, and had abused him generally. Leslie showed, however, that a man having been stabbed, and supposing Juellen had committed the crime, he followed him into the house when he ran away, and he threatened to shoot if he did not stop. The complaint was dismissed.

Some Criminal Cases Disposed Of.

The case of Van Eaton, the noted forger, was called for trial before Recorder Hackett, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, but a postponement was given until Wednesday next at the request of the prisoner's counsel. John Dougherty, an accomplice of one Dill in the theft of a large amount of property from Adolph Samelsohn, of No. 138 East Broadway, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State Prison, whither his companion has already gone. John Costello pleaded guilty to robbery, and was remanded for sentence. Cyrus Butler, colored, was acquitted of the charge of breaking into Henry Williams' tailor-shop, at No. 3 Walker-street, the complainant and main witness in the case being dead. Several pleas were received in petty cases, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Feb. 8.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 9: Nos. 84, 85, 15½, 13, 86, 87, 89, 90.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
64—Wilson vs. McLean.
141—James vs. Schmidt.
27—Kaufman vs. Doane.
2299—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
225—Coulter vs. Board of Education.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
132—Moses vs. Sylvester.
25—Thurman vs. Reed.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.
909½—Woodward Pump Mfg. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.

Nos.
41—Lanahan vs. Ayres.
51—White vs. Rhines.
59—Giblett vs. McNair.
21—Stedman vs. Western Trans. Co.
77—Eakin vs. Baxter.
87—Martin vs. Murray.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
91—Close vs. Lyman.
93—Chapman vs. The Long Island Bank.
95—First Nat. Bank of Rockville vs. Lambert.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
270½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
94—Barstow vs. Hansen.
1808—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
222½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone Cutting Co.
138—Besch vs. Poznanski.
228—Coleman vs. Peston.
240—Kenny vs. Ives.
244—Kain vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
246—Ninth National Bank vs. National Bank of America.
250—Abbott vs. Brown.
252½—Latta vs. Burns.
252—Larkin vs. Dodd, Treasurer, &c.
258—Douglas vs. Andrews.
262—Bangs vs. O'Brien.
264—Morton vs. Halsey.
266—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.
268—Osgood vs. McKnight.
270½—Wisser vs. Hatch.
274—Schader vs. Lovette.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
9—Gardner vs. Cummings.
10—Tenth National Bank vs. Davis.
11—Bailey vs. Godefroy.

Nos.
17—Wetmore vs. McSpeden.
19—Logan vs. Brown.
23—Young vs. Hebbard.
25—Bailey vs. Ferris.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
36—East River Bank vs. Webb.
37—Boyle vs. Manice.
38—Warth vs. Radde.
39—Mullen vs. Decker.
40—Newhall vs. Decker.
41—Warth vs. Radde.
42—Claflin vs. Kelly.
43—Farnham vs. Reid.
44—Hoyt vs. Moore.
45—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
46—Same vs. Same.
47—Squires vs. Abbott.
48—Bouche vs. Flamant.
49—Venoge vs. Flamant.
50—Bruce vs. Thomas.
51—Stettheimer vs. Jaroslawski.
52—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
53—Challess vs. Central Br. N. P. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
73—Goodenough H. Shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien.
39—Hope Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
353—Buckman vs. Morgenroth.
471—Clinie vs. Donnelly.
131—Dougherty vs. Vanlotten.

Nos.
345—Burbacher vs. Met. Fire Dept.
95—Greentree vs. Rosenstock.
437½—Burke vs. Gardner.
453—Buckman vs. Morgenroth.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel.
461—Lalor vs. Keteltas.
465—Henderson vs. Savage.
215—Burger vs. Grener.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
550—Morgenthau vs. Hensley.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
356—Simonson vs. Walker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
350—Norris vs. Koehler.
336—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
366—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Insurance Co.

Nos.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
356—Buckman vs. Morgenroth.
610—Streabe vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
614—Moneuse vs. Lagan.
620—Schwartz vs. Wolf.
622—Merritt vs. Casey.
360—Fallmer vs. Clark.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
555—Atlantic Nav. Co. vs. Mitchell.
537—Kay vs. Jewell.
582—Murphy vs. Curran.
583—Rooney vs. Lynch.
585—Schmale vs. Lynch.
584—James vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
586—Bennett vs. Kelly.

Nos.
587—Williams vs. Flynn.
588—Kent vs. Clarke.
559—McDermott vs. Lynde.
590—Sensenderfer vs. Sensenderfer.
591—Heard vs. Nichols.
592—Koehler vs. Carroll.
593—Hymes vs. Corn.
594—Nash vs. Swan.

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
461—Wood vs. Merritt.
370—Hayward vs. Stein.
538—Wright vs. Vanness.
547—Pierrepont vs. Moses.
560—Paris vs. Robenstein.
564—Paris vs. Herriott.
578—Kastor vs. Kelly.
579—Dubois vs. Kelly.

Nos.
580—Dardonville vs. Kelly.
581—Smith vs. Kelly.
592—Koehler vs. Carroll.
597—Acton vs. Young.
598—Howard vs. Whittles.
599—Benjamin vs. Austin.
600—Maguire vs. Austin.

Part III.—Held by Larremore, J.

Equity Cases.

Nos.
60—Meyers, Ex'r, vs. De Mier.

Nos.
68—Jones vs. O'Brien.
4—Fitch vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4911—Robinson vs. Brown.
4934—Ross vs. Donnelly.
4936—McVey vs. Culver.
4964—Wilhelm vs. Heyman.
5002—Herzig vs. Bondy.
5023—O'Donnell vs. Goodfriend.
5035—Fricker vs. Hunt.
5037—Sheveret vs. Leehan.
5038—Butcher vs. Laird.

Nos.
5040—Monahan vs. Kelly.
5042—Purdy vs. Fish.
5433—Bradstreet vs. Schonberg.
5059—Hurst vs. Schalk.
5049—Eisner vs. Levi.
5052—Rawson vs. Holland.
5050—Phelan vs. Seely.
5053—Greenthal vs. Wissmann.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4963—Bockhorn vs. Schaefer.
4872—Hatch vs. Smith.
4874—Finnegan vs. Behan.
4975—Halsey vs. Venezuela Steam Trans. Co.
4977—Broessler vs. Bissinger.
5003—Kelley vs. Wilcox.
5003—Kelly vs. Sonse.
5004—Raun vs. Cohen.
5027—Mahoney vs. McNamara.

Nos.
5032—Cashman vs. Wilson.
5033—Reynolds vs. Wright.
5034—Simons vs. Dusenbury.
5043—Codling vs. Dessaison.
5044—Michels vs. Meyers.
5046—Zynen vs. Levy.
5047—Booss vs. Pierce.
5048—Browning vs. Bernstein.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4993—Rosenblat vs. Hernstein.
5114—Strauss vs. Frank.
5375—Watson vs. Sitter.
—Guy vs. Rosenfield.
—Wahle vs. Hubbard.

—Schramm vs. Klabisch.
—Archer vs. Duryea.
—Besmer vs. Scherling.
—Mauer vs. Bloomer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Minnie Davis; arson.
2—The People vs. James D. Allen and Catherine Allen; burglary.
3—The People vs. Harriet Perkins; false pretenses.
4—The People vs. Samuel Vernon; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. John Taylor; grand larceny.

6—The People vs. Kate Foley; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Michael Fitzgerald; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. George Wilson; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Marienne Dansereau; petit larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
19—Kiehl vs. Wuest.
42—Catherwood vs. Rielly.
43—Rielly vs. Catherwood.
55—Saun vs. Walter.
58—Fischer vs. Wolfing.
65—Alexander vs. Worn.
70—Motzgar vs. Heelderlein.

Nos.
113—Sowles vs. Dike.
118—Thompson vs. Welsh.
134—Flint vs. Gill.
179—Stoops vs. Shelly.
204—Smith vs. Hill.
207—Foster vs. Bishoprick.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 8.

By Judge Barnard.

John C. Lane vs. Eveline M. Lane; report of referee confirmed.

Eliza W. Smith vs. Arthur G. Smith; motion granted to set aside order and judgment.

Graham W. Sinclair vs. August Sinclair; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

John Ross vs. John H. Butt et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

McMillen vs. Kindskopf; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and disbursements of printing.

John Vogel et al. vs. John Dill et al.; referee ordered to take proof of the facts, &c.

Adams vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied.

Van Biel et al. vs. Walker et al.; motion granted upon payment of costs of action up to present time.

E. P. Cook vs. Nathan Tift; motion denied to change place of trial and cause referee to hear and determine.

Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.; reference ordered to hear and determine.

Mary A. Donehue vs. Wm. H. Moore et al.; referred to Judge Van Brunt to settle the case.

Loftus vs. Hoeft et al.; motion denied.

Hartshorne et al. vs. Taylor; motion denied.

Lampley et al. vs. Clark; motion granted upon payment of all the costs of the action to date.

Daniels et al. vs. Brewster et al.; motion denied.

Dinsmore vs. Adams; motion denied.

Van Biel et al. vs. Walker et al.; motion granted on payment of trial fee, jurors' fees, disbursements and costs of this motion.

In the matter of an arbitration between National Railway and Trust Company and Geo. L. Chapman et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

By Judge Freedman.

Eugene Terry vs. James O'Brien; order granted.

Jane H. Fisk vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad; order granted.

Richard W. Lindy vs. William Hoffman; motion granted with $10 costs.

August A. Ritter vs. Samuel Phillips; order denying motion.

August Ritter vs. Margaret Kreheler; order denying motion.

Margaret Mahony vs. James Scott et al.; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Jones.

Luis Newburger vs. Erie Railway Company; case settled and ordered to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

By Judge Robinson.

Thomson vs. Gillender; findings settled.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Brady vs. Brady; see memorandum with Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES SUBMITTED WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT.

No. 409.—*David Dows* vs. *The City of Chicago and Heald, Collector of Taxes.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The question presented in this case is, whether, under the Constitution of the State of Illinois, which prescribes uniformity in taxation, one class of property, to wit, the shares of banking associations, can be singled out and assessed by itself, with reference to a different point of time from that to which all other property is referred for that purpose. By an act of the Legislature of the State, such shares are to be assessed separately, without regard to other property, for taxation, on the 1st of July of each year.

The plaintiff in error maintains that the Court below erred in sustaining the assessment, because it is in violation of the Constitution. The defendant insists that the Court was sustained in its ruling by the settled construction of the State Constitution and laws by the State Courts.

M. W. Fully for appellant; W. F. Tully for City of Chicago.

Nos. 61 and 62 present the same questions, and are heard with this cause.

No. 85.—*Leon* vs. *Pejnan and two other cases*, Nos. 86 and 92.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—In these cases the plaintiff in error was sued and judgment obtained against him as security on a judicial bond in each case, given in the State Court for the forthcoming of a Spanish vessel which was seized by order of that Court, in suits against the owner by defendants in error, who claimed a lien and privilege on the vessel for seamen's wages. The master made no appearance, and judgment was against him by default. These suits were then commenced against the plaintiff in error as security. He objected that the actions were based on an Admiralty bond in a proceeding *in rem*, over which the Court had no jurisdiction, and that the bond was taken *coram non judice*, and was void. The exception was overruled, and the writ of error is taken to the judgment rendered.

Geo. Cushing for plaintiff in error; defendants file brief in person.

No. 227.—*Trebilcock, Administrator, &c.*, vs. *Wilsons.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—The question presented in this case is the legal-tender question—the same as decided in Bronson vs. Rhodes, (7 Wall. 229,) Butler vs. Horwitz, (ib. 258,) and Hepburn vs. Griswold, (8 Wall., 603.) Counsel for the plaintiff in error relies on those decisions. Counsel for defendant in error says, in reference to the arguments and decisions in those cases, "whatever benefits the defendants in error may be entitled to under any further adjudication of this question in the cases now pending, we hope may be considered and awarded them in the examination of this case."

It is submitted, however, that the Court is without jurisdiction, for technical reasons.

G. W. McGraw, for plaintiff; Geo. B. Cortchill, for defendants.

No. 6.—*Wm. M. Farrington, Plaintiff in Error*, vs. *Rolfe S. Saunders.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.—This is the reargument of this cause, the Court having so directed on account of the importance of the questions involved. The plaintiff in error was the owner of 150 bales of cotton, on which the tax of three cents per pound, imposed by the Internal Revenue act of July, 1866, was levied. He refused to pay the tax, but finally did so, under protest, in accordance with the practice in such cases under the Customs Revenue laws, to save the seizure of the cotton; and this suit was brought to recover back the sum paid, the plaintiff alleging that the tax is a violation of those provisions of the Constitution which prohibit the laying of capitation or other direct taxes, unless in proportion to the census, and the laying of duties on articles exported from any State. The judgment below was in favor of the Government, and writ of error was taken to this Court, the plaintiff in error maintaining that by the established law, as derived from the Constitution, a tax on lands and houses and a capitation tax are direct; taxes on specific articles of consumption or expense are indirect, and that an ad valorem tax on personal property, without reference to consumption, is of the same character as an ad valorem tax on land, both being direct. These conclusions are arrived at after an elaborate examination of the subject of taxation, and they are submitted to the Court as sufficient to show that the tax in question, levied as it is directly upon production, without reference to its use or consumption, is, in its nature, a direct tax, which can be levied only by the rule of apportionment. On the other branch of the argument, it is insisted that cotton is an article produced for exportation; and cotton statistics are quoted to show the fact. From 1820 to 1864 three-fourths to five-sixths of the cotton raised in the United States was exported; and in the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, the exports were two-thirds to three-fourths. For the year ending June 30, 1867, 667,137,670 pounds, of the value of $202,897,910, were exported. Of the portion not exported from the United States, it is asserted as a known fact that but an insignificant fraction is consumed in the States where the cotton is produced, the great bulk of it being exported to other States in the Union. It is contended that this is a legislative declaration that cotton shall not be exported without paying a tax, and that if the Constitution can be defeated because the tax is not named an exportation tax, the admiration once felt for its power must be changed into contempt for its impotency. The same rules of interpretation must be applied to this restriction imposed upon the Federal Government as have uniformly been to the like restriction imposed on the States. While the former is prohibited from laying any tax or duty on articles exported, the latter are prohibited from laying any imposts or duty on imports or exports. The tax in this case has no precedent in the past action of the Government, and no warrant in the provisions of the Constitution. If it can be maintained, then all the objections made are fully realized, and all the arguments by which they were answered proved to be false. The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Government maintains that the power of taxation is unlimited, and the extent of its exercise rests wholly on the discretion of the legislative branch of the Government, except in these particulars specified in the Constitution that direct taxes shall be apportioned; that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform, and no tax shall be laid on articles exported from any State. The tax objected to must, therefore, be plainly and clearly shown to be within the exception of the Constitution, or the objection cannot prevail. Every presumption is in favor of its validity. The tax here complained of is not a direct tax, being neither a tax on land nor a tax on slaves, or other capitation tax. The case of Hylton vs. The United States, (3 Dall., 171,) is cited as an authority as to the motion of a direct tax, in which it was held that a direct tax includes only such a tax as is in its nature capable of apportionment, without creating great inequality and injustice in the application. This tax on cotton is not capable of apportionment among the States, as required in the case of direct taxation, nor is it in any case a tax on land, but strictly and properly a duty laid upon a specific commodity or article of consumption. Nor is this a tax on exports, because it is laid alike on all cotton, whether exported or not, and without regard to exportation. Articles exported from any State, within the meaning of the Constitution, are articles exported from any State to foreign countries. The distinction between an export duty and an excise is that in the one case the tax can only attach upon the happening of a particular event, to wit, the exportation of the article on which it is laid, while in the other the tax may attach to the article generally and irrespective of the happening of such an event. Where a tax of the latter description is laid upon a commodity, whether grown or manufactured, while in the hands of the producer or manufacturer, and without regard to its future destination, its character certainly does not become changed into a tax of the former description by the mere fact that a part, or even the whole, of the article thus taxed is afterward entered for export to a foreign country. That would make the legality of the tax depend not upon the circumstances to which it was adapted by the Legislature, and which existed at the time of its collection, but upon those subsequently transpiring at the mere will of individuals. In other words, the law imposing the taxes, though perfectly valid when it took effect upon the article taxed, would be rendered void by events happening after its purpose had been fully accomplished and its operation in reference to the article had altogether ceased. The principle, if admitted, would render of little avail all excise taxation upon articles of commerce. A State cannot tax imports in the hands of the importer, but can tax merchandise imported after it has passed out of the hands of the importer, or if in his hands after the packages are broken. On the same principle, Congress can tax, as a commodity, merchandise in the hands of its producer, which may afterward be exported, the tax being paid upon the production, and not upon any person who may export any part of it, and in consequence of such exportation. The fact that more than half the cotton produced in the country is exported to a foreign country has nothing to do with the constitutionality of the law. If Congress cannot constitutionally lay a tax upon the production or manufacture of a commodity, because more than one-half of it is exported, it cannot upon any commodity of which less than one-half is exported. The constitutionality of an act of Congress cannot depend upon the state of trade; and if Congress cannot constitutionally tax any commodity if some part of it is annually exported, it cannot lay any excise tax on commodities at all without providing for a drawback in case of exportation. Such a construction nullifies the power of Congress to lay excise taxes. The tax is an excise tax, and is uniform throughout the United States. The fact that cotton or any other article is not produced or found alike in all parts of the country does not affect the question. There is no product of agriculture or manufacture which is found in all the States in quantities exactly proportionable to the population or anything else of all the States. It has been the opinion of Congress from the first, as would appear from its legislation, that taxes on personal property kept for use were excise taxes as much as on personal property made for sale, and that the tax upon such products as tobacco, manufactured or made for sale, was an excise tax.

P. Phillips, J. M. Carlisle, Pike & Johnson, Judge Sharkey, Judge Hughes, R. Topp, B. R. Curtis and Wm. M. Evarts for the plaintiff in error.

The Attorney-General and Assistant for the Government.

The argument will occupy several days.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

IS A PERSON LEGALLY JUSTIFIED IN INCURRING RISK IN ORDER TO SAVE HUMAN LIFE?—WHAT CONSTITUTES NEGLIGENCE.

Eckert vs. *Long Island Railroad Company.*—The Court of Appeals have recently affirmed a verdict of $3,500, recovered in the City Court of Brooklyn, in favor of the plaintiff in this case. The opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge Grover as follows, is of considerable public importance:

The important question in this case arises upon the exception taken by the defendants' counsel to the denial of his motion for a non-suit, made upon the ground that the negligence of the plaintiff's intestate contributed to the injury that caused his death. The evidence showed that the train was approaching, in plain view of the deceased, and had he for his own purposes attempted to cross the track or with a view to save property, placed himself voluntarily in a position where he might have received an injury from a collision with the train, his conduct would have been grossly negligent, and no recovery could have been had for such injury. But the evidence further showed that there was a small child upon the track, who, if not rescued, must have been inevitably crushed by the rapidly approaching train. This the deceased saw, and he owed a duty of imperfect obligation to this child, to rescue it from its extreme peril, if he could do so without incurring great danger to himself. Negligence implies some act of commission wrongful in itself. Under the circumstances in which the deceased was placed it was not wrongful in him to make every effort in his power to rescue the child compatible with a reasonable regard for his own safety. It was his duty to exercise his judgment as to whether he could probably save the child without serious injury to himself. If from the appearances he believed that he could, it was not negligence to make an attempt so to do, although believing that possibly he might fail and receive an injury himself. He had no time for deliberation. He must act instantly if at all, as a moment's delay would have been fatal to the child. The law has so high a regard for human life that it will not impute negligence to an effort to preserve it, unless made under such circumstances as to constitute rashness in the judgment of prudent persons. For a person engaged in his ordinary affairs, or in the mere protection of property, knowingly and voluntarily to place himself in a position where he is liable to receive a serious injury, is negligence which will preclude a recovery for an injury so received, but when the exposure is for the purpose of saving life it is not wrongful and therefore not negligent, unless such as to be regarded either rash or reckless. The jury were warranted in finding the deceased free from negligence under the rule, as above stated. The motion for a non-suit was, therefore, properly denied. That the jury were warranted in finding the defendant guilty of negligence in running the train in the manner it was run, requires no discussion. None of the exceptions taken to the charge as given, or to the refusals to charge as requested, affect the right of recovery upon the principle above stated. The judgment appealed from must be affirmed, with costs.

For plaintiff and respondent, George G. Reynolds; for defendant and appellant, A. J. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE PRINTERS TO THE COMMON COUNCIL AFTER THEIR PAY.

In the Matter of Edward Jones et al. vs. *Richard B. Connolly, Controller.*—This was an application for a peremptory mandamus against Controller Connolly, to compel him to pay a claim of $263,490 03 for printing done for the Common Council, which it was alleged had been duly audited, and came within the provisions of a statute enacted subsequent to such auditing, authorizing the Controller to issue revenue stock for its payment. In opposition, an affidavit was read from Controller Connolly denying that the claim had ever been audited or adjusted, and asserting that it was the intention of the City to contest the amount of the claim in an action at law. A long argument ensued as to whether this claim was or was not intended to be embraced in the statute under which it was sought to enforce its payment by mandamus. Judge Barnard took the papers and reserved his decision.

Wingate and Boese for motion; A. J. Vanderpoel, of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

LIFE INSURANCE—DEFENSE OF SUICIDE.

Coffey vs. *Home Life Insurance Company.*—This was an action brought by the widow of Benjamin F. Coffey, late of Lebanon, Ky., to recover on a policy for $5,000, on the life of her deceased husband. The defense set up is the alleged suicide of the deceased, who it is claimed deliberately took his own life, with a purpose to obtain the insurance for the benefit of his family. The defendant having been ruled by the Court as having the affirmative of the issue, counsel stated the facts which they proposed to prove in defense as follows: In 1867, after the war, the insured became embarrassed in his business affairs, so much so that he was unable to provide for his family as he was wont to do, and as he desired. He had invested a small amount of means in conjunction with others in some wild lands on the border of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the Summer of 1868, his circumstances being still embarrassed, he proposed to his copartners in the land to go to Cincinnati and endeavor to realize some money on it. Under this pretense, as alleged, he borrowed money from his friends and acquaintances in Louisville to pay his expenses, but in fact had used it to effect on his life, at the lowest cash premium, insurance amounting to $49,000, among which was the policy in issue, obtained on the 15th of June, 1868. On the following day he went to the steam-boat *America*, plying between Cincinnati and Louisville, and secured an entire state-room to himself, at a cost of $5. The boat left Louisville in the evening, and on the following day, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dock in Cincinnati, Mr. Coffey was discovered in his state-room, with the door, the windows and fan-light over the door all closely shut, although it was then hot Summer weather; he was insensible, and soon after died. When the body arrived at Louisville, a post-mortem examination was had, and a chemical analysis disclosed the presence of morphine in the stomach. The vial or paper was found in the state-room, to indicate the use of morphine there.

The plaintiff claims that if any morphine was used by the deceased, it was as an anodyne, and if its use resulted in death, it was the result of mistake and not of design.

The case is still on, and the larger portion of the testimony yet to be taken.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

DISPUTE OVER A LIFE POLICY.

Eugenie Berthold, by her Guardian, Henry Keine, vs. *Gertrude Hurdy and Knickerbocker Insurance Company.*—In October, 1868, Josephine Berthold, mother of plaintiff, took out an insurance on her own life for $1,000, in the Knickerbocker Company, for the benefit of her two children, one of whom has died. In May, 1869, being sick and unable to pay the premium, she transferred the policy to one Weiss, of Newark, under an agreement to pay the premium and retain the policy as security. Subsequently the policy was transferred to Gertrude, her sister, who, it is alleged, fraudulently had the policy changed to her own name. Josephine Berthold, the surviving daughter, died in 1871, and the guardian now insists that Gertrude shall make an assignment to him as guardian of the deceased's offspring. A temporary injunction was obtained, restraining the Company from paying the policy to Gertrude. A motion is now made to make this injunction perpetual. Gertrude, the defendant, denies all the plaintiff's allegations.

Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I. FEB. 8.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

SLANDER—JUSTIFICATION AND NON-PUBLICATION.

Begerow vs. *Hessels*—Plaintiff sued the defendant to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged slander in having been charged by the defendant with larceny. It appeared that the plaintiff was in the employ of the defendant as jeweler and diamond setter, and it was charged by the latter that in the course of that employment the plaintiff had appropriated to himself gold, the property of defendant. Defendant set up as justification that the charge was true, and the evidence tended to show that the gold was missed from defendant's premises, but had not been found with plaintiff. It was also proven that plaintiff had been discharged from other employment on the same suspicion. The language charged as slanderous had not been used in the hearing of a third party. Verdict for defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge McCue.

ACTION AGAINST SHERIFF M'NEMEE FOR $35,000.

Isabella Gill vs. *John McNemee and seven others.*—In 1867 plaintiff was, it is alleged, owner of a dry-goods store in Fulton-avenue, near Fleet-street, Brooklyn, which store, however, was nominally run in the name and under the control of her husband. Goods were bought by him from the defendant in his own name, and put into the establishment. He failed, however, in making his payments, and the defendants put in Mr. McNemee, who was then Sheriff, to look after their interests. The entire place was subsequently sold out, to the damage, it is alleged, of the plaintiff of $35,000. To recover that sum suit was brought. The defense denied that Isabella Gill had been in any respect injured by their action, and claimed that the property actually belonged to her husband. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. Homer Nelson appeared for the plaintiff, and Frederick Reynolds for the defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C..113⅜	200 Quicksilver Pf.... 15
51,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅜	200 do.............. 14¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅜	200 Mariposa Pf........ 9¾
2,500 do............110⅜	5,000 M. Trust. 10s, ct's. 30
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.110⅜	25 Pac. Mail S. Co.... 43
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.110⅜	200 do.............. 43¼
2,500 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.109⅞	200 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 46⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅞	100 Adams Express... 67⅞
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅞	95 Am. M. U. Ex.... 44½
5,000 do........b3.109⅞	100 U. S. Express..... 44⅞
50,000 do........s3.109⅞	50 do............. 44⅞
60,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....111⅜	200 N.Y.& Hud. R. R. 93⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 63⅜	5 do............... 94
6,000 do............ 63½	200 do...bet. call. 93⅞
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 63⅜	400 do.............. 93⅞
6,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 65	100 Erie R............ 21⅜
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new. 61½	200 do.............. 21⅜
4,000 do............ 61½	100 do.............. 21⅜
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, g'ld b's. 94⅜	300 Harlem R.....b. c.124⅜
10,000 N. C. old bonds. 47½	100 Reading R....b. c. 99
35,000 do............ 47⅜	500 do.............. 98⅞
2,000 N. C. F'g Act '68. 30	500 do.........b3. 99
10,000 N.C.6s, Sp'l Tax. 19	25 Mich. Cen. R.......117⅜
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.. 59⅜	50 do.............117⅜
2,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L... 92½	200 L. S. & M. So...s10. 94
5,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.. 79⅜	200 do.........s3. 94
22,000 do........... 79½	100 do.........b3. 94⅛
13,000 do........... 80	1,200 do...bet. call. 94⅛
6,000 Cen. Pac. G. B's. 93	25 Panama R........... 70
8,000 Alt.&T.H.2d Pf. 82	100 Union Pac. R....... 19⅜
1,000 C.&N.W., c'l'd.. 86	10 Clev. & Pitts. R...105
2,000 H.&St.J., conv't.104⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. R.... 74⅜
15,000 do...........105	30 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 85
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 86	60 N. J. Cen. R.......104
1,000 C. & R.I. & Pac. 98	500 Chi. & R. I. R......106⅛
5,000 M. & Essex 1st..102¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 74⅝
13,000 M.& St.P.8s, 1st.102½	100 Del. L. & W. R....104
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83⅜	100 Chi. & Alton R....117
5 Continental Bank. 94	100 do.........b60.117¼
5 Del. & Hud. Canal.115¾	100 Morris & Essex R. 89⅛
24 Quicksilver Min.. 10½	5 N. Y & N. H. R...143
100 do.............. 11⅛	300 H. & St. Joseph R. 85⅛
	500 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 18⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..113¼	5,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf 82
50,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81, bet. call........113¼	5,000 do......... 81½
2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62.c.111¼	100 W. U. Tel......s60. 46⅜
60,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....111⅜	1000 do..bet. call. 46⅜
23,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........109⅞	100 Pac. Mail.......b60. 43½
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅞	450 Adams Ex........b3. 68
50,000 do........b3.109⅞	300 do............ 67⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅞	200 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call.......c. 93⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109⅞	200 Reading 98⅝
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅞	200 do..bet. call. 98⅞
20,000 do.........109⅞	100 Ill. Central........133½
15,000 do........b3.110	200 L. S. & Mich. So... 94⅛
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 64	200 do..bet. call. 94⅛
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 25½	500 Chic. & R. I.....s3. 106⅛
5,000 N. Car. old bds. 48	600 do..........b3. 106⅞
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 59¼	100 do.........s10. 106⅜
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new, bet. call..... 61½	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 74⅝
4,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. Bonds..... 87½	100 do.............c. 74½
	100 C. C., Cin. & Ind., bet. call......... 83
	200 Morris & Essex... 89

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Wall-street markets have not been particularly eventful today, and in the Gold Room and Foreign Exchanges the quotations were barely supported, on yesterday's figures. The sales of Gold were at 111⅛@111¼ ⅌ cent.; of Bills on London 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. net, although the leading drawers continue to ask 109¾ ⅌ cent. at their own counters. In Money also the business of the day was dull and the rates accepted by lenders, on call, about the lowest of the season, 4 to 6 ⅌ cent., according to their anxiety to place their balances with first-class houses and on undoubted collateral.

In the Public Funds a fair business was done at the Exchange at Tuesday's quotations, while the offering to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury was quite large, $7,088,000 in the total, from which $2,000,000 was accepted from the following Bankers and Brokers:

Humbert Bros.	
5,000 '67, c.	108.77
W. H. Slocum.	
100,000 '68, c.	108.75
Martin & Runyon.	
11,300 '67, c.	108.77
1,000 '67, r.	108.77
3,700 '61, c.	108.77
Baker & Kitchen.	
16,000 '67, c.	108.80
17,000 '67, c.	108.81
5,000 '67, c.	108.82
White, Morris & Co.	
10,000 '64, c.	108.73
Reid, Leo & Content.	
3,000 '67, c.	108.79
500 '67, c.	108.79
Woerishoffer & Co.	
30,000 '65, c.	108.75
1,500 '67, c.	108.74
1,000 '65, c.	108.74
8,500 '67, c.	108.74
10,000 '62, r.	107.76
10,000 '64, c.	108.77
10,000 '65, c.	108.78
10,000 '65, c.	108.80
5,000 '65, c.	108.81
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
30,000 '65, c.	108.78
97,600 '65, c.	108.72
25,500 '63, r.	108.72
12,950 '64, c.	108.72
500 '64, n.	108.72
5,300 '65, c.	108.72
1,450 '65, c.	108.72
3,000 '65, r.	108.72
4,500 '65, c.	108.77
100 '65, r.	108.72
10,000 '65, c.	108.77
13,000 '65, c.	108.78
16,000 '65, c.	108.79
20,000 '65, c.	108.81
Baker & Kitchen.	
500 '64, c.	108.70
12,000 '65, c.	108.70
2,500 '65, c.	108.70
4,000 '67	108.70
500 '68, c.	108.70
500 '65, c.	108.70
10,000 '67, c.	108.74
11,000 '67, c.	108.75
12,000 '67, c.	108.76
13,000 '67, c.	108.77
14,000 '67, c.	108.78
15,000 '67, c.	108.79

Edward Sweet & Co.	
$5,000 '64, c.	108.72
5,000 '64, c.	108.73
5,000 '64, c.	108.74
10,000 '64, c.	108.72
10,000 '64, c.	108.74
10,000 '64, c.	108.75
10,000 '64, c.	108.79
10,000 '64, c.	108.75
12,000 '64, r.	108.65
10,000 '67, c.	108.65
9,000 '65, c.	108.77
20,000 '67, c.	108.77
9,500 '64, c.	108.65
2,000 '67, c.	108.70
3,000 '67, r.	108.77
15,000 '65, c.	108.75
10,000 '67, c.	108.80
10,000 '64, c.	108.71
4,000 '62, r.	108.71
4,400 '65, r.	108.71
2,000 '67, c.	108.71
25,000 '65, c.	108.71
Bates & Brown.	
20,000 '65	108.76
8,500 '67, r.	108.76
7,500 '65, r.	108.76
20,000 '65, c.	108.70
20,000 '65, c.	108.73
20,000 '65, c.	108.76
20,000 '65, c.	108.79
5,000 '65, c.	108.82
Vermilye & Co.	
5,000 '62, r.	108.82
3,000 '64, r.	108.82
26,000 '65, r.	108.82
76,000 '65, r.	108.82
10,000 '67, r.	108.82
7,000 '6	108.82
20,000 '65	108.82
186,200 '65, c.	108.82
Jay Cooke & Co.	
28,500 '62, r.	108.82
23,300 '64, r.	108.82
70,200 '67, r.	108.82
46,750 '65, r.	108.82
281,200 '67, r.	108.82
9,300 '64, c.	108.82
11,450 '65, c.	108.82
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
50,000 '64, c.	108.67
3,200 '65, c.	108.67
13,100 '67, r.	108.67
900 '67, c.	108.67
Total	2,000,000

After the above results at the Treasury the sales of 5-20s of 1867 on the Street were at 109⅝@¾ ⅌ cent., the same as before the offers were opened at noon. The 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s sold up to 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent., and the 5-20s of 1868 at 109⅞ ⅌ cent.

In the Southern State Bonds, there was a little more doing, and prices were a fraction better, and the same remark applies to the Pacific Railway Bonds, which advanced to 93 for the Centrals and 80 for the Unions.

The Railway Stocks were somewhat firm through the forenoon, led by Lake Shore, as on yesterday, and with a better demand for New-York Central Stock and Scrip. Reading was also better, but most of the Western Roads attracted but little speculation. In the Afternoon the whole list fell into dullness, and closed as follows, compared with Tuesday night. The Miscellaneous Shares advanced on the Western Telegraph to 46⅞ ⅌ cent., sales, and the inquiry was continued from yesterday for the Quicksilver Stock. The Express Stocks are also in better favor, and most of the Companies are understood to be doing a good business since the New-Year. The Shares of the Adams Company sold at 68 ⅌ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅝	64
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅝	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89½	89⅝
Reading Railroad	98⅝	98⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	106⅞
North-west Common	74⅝	75
North-west Preferred	84⅞	84⅝
Pacific Mail	43¼	43½
St. Paul Preferred	74⅝	74½
St. Paul Common	53¼	53¼
Lake Shore	94⅛	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	35⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52⅞	52⅞
Western Telegraph	46	46⅝
Erie	21¼	21½
St. Joseph Common	83¾	85½
Union Pacific	20	20

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

Gold receipts	$391,747 09
Gold payments	262,312 42
Gold balance	62,418,090 51
Currency receipts	3,314,626 10
Currency payments	293,628 05
Currency balance	12,171,614 74
Customs	335,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	113½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	113½	5-20 reg., '67	109⅞
5-20 reg., '62	110⅞	5-20 coup., '67	109⅞
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	5-20 reg., '68	109⅞
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68	109⅞
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	10-40 registered	107
5-20 coup., '65	110⅛	10-40 coupon	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109⅞	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	63½	Conn. 6s	100½
Tenn. 6s, new bds	63½	R. I. 6s	100
Va. 6s, old	65	Ala. 8s	98
Va. 6s, new bds	61½	Ark. 6s, Funded	56½
Va. 6s, reg., old	49½	Ark. 7s, L.R.& F.S.Iss	56
Ga. 6s	81	Ohio 6s, '81	100½
Ga. 7s, new bds	86½	Ohio 6s, '86	100½
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	94½	Ill. Canal bds, '70	100
N. C. 6s, old	47½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C., Funding Act '66	38½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C., Funding Act '68	30	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C., new bds	25½	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C., Special Tax	19	Ind. 5s	100
S. C. 6s	73½	N. Y. reg. Bty. Loan	105½
S. C., Jan. & July	59½	N. Y. coup. Bty. Loan	105½
S. C., April & Oct	60½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104½
Mo. 6s	89½	N. N. 6s, Canal L., '73	104½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss	89½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104½
La. 6s	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104½
La. 6s, Levee bds	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104½
La. 8s, Levee bds	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	72½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Cal. 7s	109½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	89	Tol. & Wab. C. Conv	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	101
Erie 1st Ext	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	91	Chic., R. I. & Pac	97½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83½	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80	Morris & Essex 2d	94½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	81	Clev. & Tol. S. F	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	101½	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Har. Con. M. & S.F	88	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96½
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117½	P.,F.W.&C.8⅌c.E.Bs	103
Chic., B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7⅌c. 2d	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7⅌c	99½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	79
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	96½	Chic. & Alton S. F	100½
Central Pac. Bds	92½	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Union Pac. 1st Bds	80	Chic. & Alt. Inc	94
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	70½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	68	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	86½
Ill. Cen. 7⅌c., '75	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	Penin. R. R. Bds	90
Alton & T.H. 2d Pref	81½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	87½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc	72	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102½
Chic. & N. W. S. F	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92½	Mil. & St. P. I.& M.d	84
C. & N. W. C. 7⅌c. C	86	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83½
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	100	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61
Han. & St. Jos. conv	105	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D	83
Lack. & West. Bds	99½	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	68
Del., L. & West. 2d	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	91½	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st	80½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div	78		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	East River	113
Manhattan	150	Market	125
Merchants'	113½	Nassau	108
Mechanics'	135	Corn Exchange	125
Union	145	Continental	93
America	147	Park	152½
City	225	Fourth National	106½
Phenix	108	Ninth National	109
North River	89	Tenth National	121
Tradesmen's	149	Oriental	160
Fulton	160	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	136	Bankers' & Bro's' Ass'n	92
Merchants' Exchange	100	Pennsylvania Coal	215
Leather Manuf	200	Canton Co., Baltimore	73
Commerce	117	Western Union Tel	46
Mechanics' B. Ass'n	112	Quicksilver M. Co	11
Broadway	220	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf	14½
Ocean	87½	Mariposa Mining Co	5½
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Pref	9
American Exchange	114	Boston Water Power	23
Chatham	166	Adams Express	67½
Bank of the Republic	114	Wells-Fargo Express	29½
Bank of N. America	101	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	1½
Hanover	101½	American M. U. Ex	44
Metropolitan	130	United States Express	44½
Grocers'	115	Pacific Mail S. Co	43½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅜	101½
City 6s, new	101⅜	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	117	117½
Pennsylvania Central	61¼	61⅜
Reading	98⅞	99
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	38¼	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28½
Northern Central	40½	40⅞
Lehigh Navigation	34¾	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

We find the following in the reported proceedings of the State Senate of Alabama pertinent to the recent default of the State on the January Interest due upon the direct and indorsed Bonds issued to the Alabama and Chattanooga Road:

Mr. Coon, from Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred Senate resolutions concerning the non-payment of the interest on the bonds indorsed and loaned by the State of Alabama for the benefit of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave most respectfully to report that they are clearly of the opinion that the act "To furnish the aid and credit of the State of Alabama for the purpose of expediting the construction of railroads within the State," approved Feb. 20, 1870, is as plain, to the understanding of your Committee, in phraseology, as any language they could command. They are also clearly of opinion that the duties imposed upon the several officers of the State named in that statute are carefully, clearly and wisely defined. With the utmost respect for all officers of the State, named in the act above referred to, your Committee cannot conceive how a difference of opinion should arise in an interpretation of this law. Your Committee, therefore, most respectfully express the opinion that no further legislation is required to confer complete authority upon the proper officer, for the purpose of paying the interest now overdue upon the bonds referred to in the resolution. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Western Union branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company earned in January $44,235, against $35,321 in January, 1870.

The earnings for the month of January on the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad were as follows:

January, 1871	$270,148
January, 1870	203,069
Gain in 1871	67,079

The interest and coupons due, March 1, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Montclair Railroad will be paid at the office of Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-street, on and after that date, free of tax.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $4,727,384.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* sums up the past year's coal production, thus:

Total Anthracite and Semi-Anthracite sent to market

	Tons.
In 1870	15,368,437
In 1869	13,651,747
Total increase in 1870	1,716,690

The total quantity of bituminous coal sent to market, including foreign, was:

	Tons.
In 1869	5,086,930
In 1870	4,589,148
Decrease in 1870	497,782

This would give an increase in the supply of all kinds sent from the mines toward the seaboard in 1870 of 1,649,269 tons against 763,230 tons in 1869.

The whole supply of coal produced in the United States in 1870 we give as follows:

Official quantity of the anthracite sent to market in 1870	15,368,437
Home consumption	3,842,876
Total	19,211,313
Bituminous, (official,) including 420,683 tons imported	4,589,148
Bituminous mined and consumed in the United States not embraced in our tables	10,800,000
Total product for consumption in 1870	34,600,461

The supply of Anthracite sent to market in 1869 and 1870 was furnished as follows:

	1869, Tons.	1870, Tons.	Loss, Tons.	Gain, Tons.
Wyoming Reg.	6,068,369	7,599,902	......	1,531,533
Schuylkill	4,748,969	3,720,403	1,028,566	......
Lehigh	1,929,523	3,040,303	......	1,110,780
Shamokin	474,525	486,174	......	11,649
Semi-anth'cite	430,361	521,655	......	91,294
Total	13,651,747	15,368,437	1,028,566	2,745,256
		13,651,747		1,028,566
		1,716,690		1,716,690

To show the course of the trade, and the supply from different regions, we subjoin the following for reference:

Year.	Schuylkill.	Wyoming.	Lehigh.
1860	3,270,516	2,941,817	1,821,774
1861	2,607,489	3,055,140	1,738,377
1862	2,890,598	3,145,770	1,351,054
1863	3,443,265	3,759,610	1,894,713
1864	3,642,218	3,960,836	2,054,669
1865	3,735,802	3,256,858	1,822,535
1866	4,633,487	3,736,616	2,123,867
1867	4,334,820	5,328,322	2,062,445
1868	4,414,356	5,990,813	2,507,522
1869	4,748,960	6,063,355	1,929,583
1870	3,720,403	7,599,902	3,040,303

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,

and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	42	Hops, bales	61
Bees-wax, pkgs	10	Leather, sides	12,123
Broom Corn, bales	85	Spirits Turp., bbls	11
Cotton, bales	3,703	Pork, bbls	725
Copper, bbls	13	Beef, pkgs	130
Dried Fruit, pkgs	386	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,103
Eggs, bbls	1,023	Grease, pkgs	41
Flour, bbls	7,008	Lard, tcs	1,438
B. E. Peas, bags	77	Stearine, pkgs	100
Corn-meal, bbls	30	Butter, pkgs	1,282
Corn-meal, bags	480	Cheese, pkgs	100
B. W. Flour, bags	116	Tallow, pkgs	76
Wheat, bushels	3,400	Dressed Hogs, No	544
Corn, bushels	24,430	Oil-Lard, bbls	36
Oats, bushels	2,225	Pea-nuts, bags	558
Malt, bushels	2,800	Tobacco, hhds	28
Grass-seed, bushels	1,740	Tobacco, boxs. & cs	578
Flax-seed, bushels	22	Whisky, bbls	583
Beans, bushels	192	Wool, bales	58

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—323 bales Tobacco, 1,187 bales Cotton, 6 pkgs. Feathers, 612 pkgs. Tobacco, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 99 bags Clover-seed, 7,600 bushels Wheat, 10 bbls. Plumbago, 150 bbls. Pork, 2,825 boxes Cheese, 200 tons Ore, 10 pkgs Regulus, 15 bales Furs.

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—10 bbls. Isinglass, 2,211 bales Cotton, 200 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Beef, 405 boxes Bacon, 16,135 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Lufra*, for London—200 boxes Tobacco, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 5,000 bags Linseed-cake, 172 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 964 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Sweeps, 200 boxes Clothes Pins, 25 dozen Pails, 25 sets Tubs, 5 cases Brooms, 325 bales Hops.

By the ship *Ariel*, for London—1,700 bags Clover-seed, 75 cases Machinery, 75 Poles, 60 bales Sarsaparilla, 173 bales Hops, 2,095 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Con. Milk, 880 bbls. Pork, 41 tcs. Pork, 18 boxes Bacon, 303 boxes Cheese, 200 tcs. Beef, 780 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 1,500 bags Linseed-cake, 6 cases Shoe Nails, 37 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the bark *Roycroft*, for Rotterdam—3,256 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 448 bbls. Residium.

By the bark *Starkodder*, for Gibraltar—1,945 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Resolute*, for Marseilles—2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 1,235 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 56 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

By the bark *A. Skalle*, for Bilboa—40 bales Cotton, 1,776 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,500 cases Naphtha.

By the brig *Fair & Easy*, for Vigo—3,600 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Pots continue very quiet at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at about steady prices; sales have been reported here since our last, of 2,348 bags by the *Alpha*, and 283 bags by the *City of Rio Janeiro*, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 3,702 bags by the *Mindora*, at 11½c.@12½c., gold, in bond, and 1,000 bags by the *Adelaide*, on private terms; Java has been in better supply and fair request at uniform prices, with one or two invoices, from late arrivals, reported closed out on private terms; Laguayra has been more sought after and quoted firm; 3,350 bags by the *Roanoke* were reported sold at Philadelphia, late yesterday, on private terms. We quote: Java at 17⅛c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15⅛c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13⅛c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15⅛c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9⅛c.@9⅞c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery the demand has been limited at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported of 2,947 bales since our last, including 2,447 bales to shippers, 441 bales to spinners, and 29 bales to speculators. For forward delivery an unusually brisk trade has been reported, but at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower figures, sales having been made of 19,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 300 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 1,800 bales at 14¾c., April, 800 bales at 15c., 600 bales at 14 15-16c.; May, 200 bales at 15⅛c.; free on board at New-Orleans, 400 bales on private terms. And today, for February, 700 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 200 bales at 14 13-16c., 2,100 bales at 14¾c., 600 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,800 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c., together. April, 100 bales at 15c., 700 bales at 14 15-16c., 800 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales April and 100 bales May at 14¾c., together. May, 100 bales at 15⅛c., (buyer's option.) 300 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 2,400 bales at 15c., 1,400 bales at 14 15-16c. June, 1,000 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15c., 200 bales, February, at 14⅛c., together. March, April, May, June and July, 200 bales each month, at 15c. together. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 14.76c., April, 14.98c., May, 15.11c., February sold at 14⅝c., June sold at 15⅛c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today, were 3,703 bales, including 1,598 bales from Norfolk and 2,105 bales by rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	13½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅛	14½	15	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,961
Receipts last week	21,976
Receipts the preceding week	28,208
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	812,385
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,242
Receipts preceding year	656,429
Exports since our last	4,428
Exports since Sept. 1	327,536
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	476,542
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,567
Estimated stock here	91,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main call has been for low grades of State and Western Flour, which have been quoted a shade firmer on a reduced offering of shipping extras. Some 6,500 bbls. have been disposed of since our last, within a range of from $5 35@$7 60, closing with little, if any, of desirable grade available under $7 ⅌ bbl. The medium and better grades have been moderately sought after within our revised ranges, the general market closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,350 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$5 80; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$7; very good to fancy, $7@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 80@$5 30
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 5 80
Extra State	6 75@ 7 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been firm but not active; sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 25@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, and $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 35@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 65 for Southern, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in limited request at $2 70@$3 10 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted somewhat steadier as to price, on a very limited offering of prime stock, but has been very dull, buyers having been unwilling to operate freely on the basis of the asking rates, from which the principal holders refused to recede. The main demand was for prime to choice new crop Spring at from $1 52@$1 53, in store, and for prime, afloat, on the basis of about $1 55 ⅌ bushel, the latter for export. Holders generally claimed 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel more. No sales of store lots were reported. A few boat-loads of prime Spring, afloat, sold for shipment on private terms. In old Spring, a limited business was transacted at from $1 15@$1 45, as to quality and condition; in new Red and Amber Western and Southern, (Winter,) at from $1 50@$1 60, in store and delivered; and in White Wheat at $1 60@$1 75 for Western, Southern and Genesee, the aggregate of the day's trade having been only 36,500 bushels. Corn has been quiet, but held with rather more firmness, on a scant offering of prime samples. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 83c.@85½c., chiefly 84c.@85c. for New Mixed Western; 8[illegible]c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 8[illegible]c. for White do.; 80c.@81½c. for odd lots, from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 95c.@$1 for Jersey; $1 10@$1 12 for Western, and 98c.@$1 14 for State, from track, and delivered, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley continues in moderate demand at $1 09@$1 14 for Canada West, $1 05 for Western, delivered, and 85c.@87½c. for State; sales, 13,500 bushels. Barley-malt has been neglected. Oats have been held with confidence, but have been very moderately dealt in. Prime have been in scant supply; sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,500 bushels at 62c.@66c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 63c.@63½c., in store, for new Mixed Western, 65c.@66½c. for State, 62c.@64c. for Jersey, 64c.@66c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 23,735 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 3,050 bbls. Flour for London, and 3,600 bbls. Flour for Vigo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 80c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The general market has been quiet; other than prime grades have been depressed in price. We quote the range from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870; at 3c.@5c. for crop of 1869; 1c.@3c. for older growths, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 61 bales; exports, 498 bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate trade reported in New-Orleans at about previous prices; 700 bbls. changed hands at from 57c.@67c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds dull and nominal. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but quoted firm at $2 50@$2 55 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Of Spirits Turpentine, 270 bbls. have been sold at 50½c.@51c. for merchantable; market steady. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@51½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 45@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 80 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in demand on the basis of 15c., but has been held at 15½c.@15¾c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has been quiet at 19c. here, and 18¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 400 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a strong, though not active market. Lower Creek deliveries were quoted at $4 65@$4 70 ⅌ bbl. Upper Road deliveries at $4 40 ⅌ bbl. Sales of 5,000 bbls. Lower Road deliveries, buyer six months, were reported on private terms. Refined has been very moderately sought after, but has been held with rather more firmness. Sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, February delivery, at 26c., which was the asking rate for prompt deliveries by receivers, with 25⅛c. bid; also, 5,000 bbls. do., February to June, at 27c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the current quotations were 24⅞c.@25c. for prompt and February delivery; 25c.@25¼c. for March, and 25⅛c.@25½c. for April, on a tame market. Sales were reported of 3,500 bbls. for early delivery, on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. for March, at about the quoted figures. The receipts at Philadelphia, today, were 1,480 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,256 bbls. Refined for Rotterdam, 1,945 bbls. do. for Gibraltar, 1,235 bbls. do. and 2,500 bbls. Crude for Marseilles, 1,776 bbls. and 500 cases Refined for Bilboa. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at from 31c.@31½c., for prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon. Sales, 28,500 cases. Naphtha continues quiet on the basis of 10¼c., in shipping order; 15¼c.@16c., in cases, and 5c.@5¼c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon. The export clearances include 1,500 cases Naphtha for Bilboa.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more demand and firmer, though closing less buoyantly. Prime Mess has been in brisk request for export at a further advance in prices, closing strong and buoyant. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls. at $22 75@$23, chiefly at $23, for New Mess, $23 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 50@$22 50, closing at $22 50, for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a fairly active inquiry noted on the basis of $22 75@$23, chiefly at $23, for Western Mess, seller February and March, and $23@$23 25, seller April. Sales since our last, 3,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand within the range of 9⅛c.@10c. for Western, and 10c.@10⅛c. for City. Cutmeats continue in fair demand at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to 350 pkgs. at 14c.@14½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in request at former rates; sales, 350 boxes at 12c. for Short Clear, 11⅛c. for Long Clear, and 11⅛c. for Short Rib. Lard has been in rather more demand, and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,070 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12½c.@13⅛c., for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13c.@13⅛c. for fair to strictly prime new Western Steam; and 12⅞c.@12⅞c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, including seller February at 13⅛c., and seller March at 13⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 2,300 tcs. Beef Hams in fair demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots ⅌ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Butter has been in request at uniform figures. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,282 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet but steady at from 5c.@16½c. as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 100 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand, and without further material changes as to values, though the offerings have been fair. Sales have been reported of 311 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans and Demerara at from 8c.@12c.; 2,940 boxes Havana at from 8⅛c.@9⅞c., chiefly at 9⅛c.; and 3,800 bags Pernambuco on private terms. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Refined continue in moderate request at from 11⅛c.@ ⅌ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 13⅛c.@13⅛c.; A's, 12⅞c.@12⅞c.; B's, 12⅛c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; and Yellow, 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 136,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9c. for Prime; also, 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 12⅛c.@13⅛c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand, and quoted firm, with sales reported since our last of 475 bbls. at 93c.@93½c., chiefly at 93½c., for iron-bound pkgs. and 93c. for wood, ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 583 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been very little life in the general market. The offerings of produce have been limited in most instances, outside of Cotton, Flour and Provisions, for British ports. The supply of way freight room available was quite moderate by sail, and very scant by steam. Rates were quoted firm throughout. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,350 bales Cotton, mostly by sail, at 5-16d.@⅜d., but, in part, by steam, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 3,600 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, reported, at 7d., by sail, ⅌ bushel, with 8d. bid by steam; 1,100 bbls. Pork, at 3s. by sail and 5s. 6d.@6s. by steam, ⅌ bbl.; 800 tierces Beef, chiefly by steam, at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ⅌ tierce; 185 tons Lard and Tallow, by sail, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also a British ship, of 1,331 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 70 tons Heavy Goods, at 25s. ⅌ ton. For Elsinore, and orders, a North German bark, of 398 tons, register, with a cargo of Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.; or, if direct, 3d. off ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ⅌ lb.; and 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 3[illegible]s. For Bombay, an American ship, about 1,300 tons, register, from Boston, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TAEUSCHUNG AUF TAEUSCHUNG. Leading character by Mme. Scobach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY JAMES PARTON. Subject: "One Hundred Years Ago."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.
Mercer-st., near Waverley-place.
LECTURE BY DR. JOHN P. GARRISH. Subject: "How to Prolong Life."

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of uptown residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ On Sunday next the series of sketches, under the title of ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES, will be continued in the NEW-YORK TIMES. The fifth article of the series will contain an account of some adventures in search of the curious. See next Sunday's edition of the DAILY TIMES for a variety of interesting, instructive, and amusing articles.

We are compelled to keep over, for the present, many communications from correspondents, and among them some letters on local politics, and on the "Marriage-portion" question. The last-named, including letters from "Paterfamilias," a "Contented Bachelor," and others, we shall endeavor to make room for on Sunday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

It is asserted on the authority of the London *Telegraph's* correspondent at Brussels, that the British Representative at Versailles is instructed to support the demand of M. FAVRE for an extension of the armistice, and it is expected that it will be prolonged. The conclusion of the London *Times*, from all the information received, is that Paris longs for peace. The London *Daily News* of yesterday, says Paris will vote in entire dependence on the good faith of the Germans, but the time is too short for the negotiation of a peace. In the meantime, it says, the German preparations to overrun the country, in the event of failure to make peace, are on a gigantic scale. M. FAVRE'S Secretary, M. HENDLE, having been appointed Prefect of the Department du Nord, issued a proclamation yesterday insisting on freedom for all parties in the elections. A decree from Bordeaux appoints EMANUEL ARAGO Minister of the Interior. Fifty railway cars, loaded with provisions, entered Paris on the 3d inst., labelled "London gifts to Paris." The influx of Parisians into Versailles will probably make fresh restrictions by the Germans necessary. A division of the French Army of the East, under Gen. CREMER, has retreated from Pontarlier to Gex, evading the Prussians, but leaving forty spiked guns in their possession. Gen. PELISSIER, on the 5th inst., evacuated Loos-le-Saulnier. Most of Burgundy is occupied by the Germans under VON DER TANN. The German war loan of July is increased by decree from 80,000,000 thalers to 105,000,000 thalers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A bill was introduced in the Prussian Diet, yesterday, authorizing a credit of 50,000,000 thalers....The North Schleswig members, it is said, prefer to resign to taking the constitutional oath....The new Austrian Ministry is said to be thoroughly united, and propose several laws for the strengthening of the Empire. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has granted full amnesty for all political and Press offenses....The appointment of BLACQUE BEY as Minister of Turkey at Athens, is said to have created a "painful impression" in that capital....Negotiations between Italy and Tunis are still pending....An insurrection has broken out in Algeria....It is reported that the London Conference on Tuesday reached a peaceful solution of the Eastern question....Extensive thread-mills at Manchester have been destroyed by fire. Three hundred operatives are thrown out of employment....Cardinal CULLEN thinks the Catholics will get their schools at the coming session of Parliament.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The diplomatic relations of Colombia and Ecuador are reported to be of a disagreeable character, but it is thought war will be avoided. ....The Government forces in Bolivia are reported as having nearly exterminated the insurgents at La Paz....Bull-fights have been revived at Lima....A Chilian loan of $4,000,000 has been put on the market.

CONGRESS.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, was one for the punishment of bribery at elections. A joint resolution was reported from the Judiciary Committee, prescribing an oath to be administered to Mr. MILLER, of Georgia. A memorial from the Reform League of Philadelphia, in favor of legislation for protection against outrages in the South, was submitted. A remonstrance against the removal of disabilities from Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, was also presented, and after some discussion as to the genuineness of signatures, went over to the next morning hour. A resolution of the Oregon Legislature rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment, and denying the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in that State, was presented and laid on the table. The bill relating to public schools in the District of Columbia next came up, and on the motion of Mr. PATTERSON to strike out the section prohibiting any distinction on account of race or color, a discussion arose on the expediency of legislating in the matter of social distinction and prejudices, which occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, a petition was presented from a large number of New-York ship-owners, against subsidies and in favor of the privilege of buying foreign vessels. A bill was reported in favor of removing the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and a resolution was offered for a like removal of the yards at Charlestown and Kittery. A discussion followed on the expediency of maintaining public navy-yards in preference to having vessels built by private contract. Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York, in particular, advocated the sale of the yards, and the adoption of the contract system. A substitute for the bill was offered, constituting Secretary ROBESON, Admiral PORTER, Gen. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREYS and Capt. PATTERSON, of the Coast Survey, a committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the Brooklyn Navy-yard. A bill for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas, providing for the organization of mounted rangers to fight the Indians, was defeated, and finally laid on the table by a vote of 75 to 53. The bill to establish a National System of Education was further discussed, and then passed over till today.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend the act appointing Commissioners of Fisheries by prohibiting setting or drawing nets between Saturday evening and Monday morning, and requiring that owners of weirs and ponds shall keep them open during the same period. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the Commission for 1871. Another was introduced providing that it shall not be good cause for principal challenge to a juror that he has formed an opinion, if it can be shown that such opinion no longer exists. The Brooklyn Water bill was reported. The joint resolution to adjourned from the 17th to the 27th inst., was passed, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, after the passage of several bills, a joint session was held, and Messrs. LEWIS and WARNER the Democratic nominees for Regents of the University, were elected over Messrs. GREELEY and BRISTOL by a joint ballot of 79 to 73. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The recently discovered forgeries in Philadelphia amount at present to over $1,000,000. The alleged perpetrator is TRYON REAKIRT, a relative of members of two prominent firms of druggists in that city.

The people of St. John, N. B., have concluded to be vaccinated in apprehension of attack by small-pox, now epidemic there, but the supply of vaccine matter is exhausted.

The New-Jersey Assembly has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by 34 to 24.

A tabular statement, compiled by Mr. JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr., of the Bureau of Statistics, shows that since 1856 the relations of British tonnage entered at American ports, and American tonnage entered at British ports, have entirely changed; that instead of the latter being double the former, as prior to 1862, the former is now double the latter. The change is ascribed to the changes effected by steam and iron, both in the vehicles and modes of commerce.

The directors of the Commercial Bank of St. John, N. B., report the redemption of all the outstanding notes, and rapid progress in realizing assets.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held at Albany yesterday. The annual reports were submitted. The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of $30,183 64. Officers for the ensuing year, with Mr. RICHARD CHURCH, of Alleghany, as President, were elected, and after debate on several questions of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

Gov. GEARY has signed the bill incorporating a Steam-ship Company between Philadelphia City and Liverpool.

A number of Irish laborers employed on the new track of the Baltimore Railroad below Gray's Ferry, Pennsylvania, struck for higher wages yesterday morning, and a riot was threatened, which was only avoided by the appearance of the Philadelphia Police.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Prison Reform yesterday agreed to report in favor of sending a Commission to the International Prison Reform Congress, proposed to be held in London in 1872.

The Pennsylvania Secretary of State gives the septennial enumeration of all counties, except Fulton, showing the aggregate of taxable persons to be 856,697; of deaf and dumb persons, 607, and of blind persons, 761. Philadelphia has 158,622 taxable persons, 88 deaf and dumb persons, and 276 blind persons.

On Tuesday WALLACE VANDERCOOK shot JOHN FELLOWS in the head, in the latter's barn at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, and attempted to rob him. FELLOWS came to his senses before the robbery was accomplished and the robber fled.

The United States steamer *Severn*, with Admiral LEE, arrived at Havana at noon yesterday.

Our Differences with England.

The English Parliament meets today, and one of the most important political events of the year will be regarded by Europe, as well as by the British nation, with unusual interest. The event will not be without accidental interest to the people of the United States. The Queen will probably announce in her speech, on opening Parliament, that a proposal for a Joint Commission to discuss, and if possible, to decide, all questions in dispute between the two countries has been assented to by the United States Government. It has been agreed, we believe, that the Commission shall sit at Washington; that the *Alabama* claims, all questions relating to the fisheries, the San Juan affair, the St. Lawrence, and other outstanding causes of difference, shall be submitted to the Commission; and that the representatives of both countries are to enter upon the business intrusted to them with the distinct purpose of bringing it to an equitable and final conclusion. We believe we may further state that Gen. SCHENCK, instead of proceeding to London, will remain here and sit as a member of the Commission.

This important intelligence will, of course, be received with different sentiments by different persons. We cannot doubt, however, that the great mass of the people, who are interested in the preservation of peace, rather than in the stirring up of a needless war, will receive it with satisfaction. The objects aimed at are those which everybody but the Fenians must desire to see brought about. It is understood that the settlement of every difficulty is to be, in the fullest sense, fair and honorable. The American people would certainly ask nothing more; and they would not expect England to be satisfied with anything less. Of the various schemes that have been proposed for bringing about a good understanding, that of a Joint Commission appears to be the most promising. It is without doubt the most practicable. As our own Government has demands, the justice of which may best be determined on the spot, it is fit that the Joint Commission should be convened at Washington. Apart from the interests of individual claimants, it is a serious injury, present and prospective, to the commerce and other international affairs of both countries that the issues between them should continue open. The development of our Western States, in particular, is gravely retarded by the possibility of disagreement involved in a continuance of the present hostile attitude. Our mercantile classes must obviously profit by a definite settlement of all sources of difference. What we want is a settlement—a settlement giving our people that which they have a fair right to demand; and such a settlement, it appears, can now be obtained.

We must not, however, seek to disguise the fact that there are some who do not want this result. There are, unfortunately, politicians who, sooner than lose any of their stock in trade, and sooner than President GRANT should have the credit of solving these or any other difficult problems, would keep them indefinitely open. We are quite prepared to find Senator SUMNER opposing in advance any possible reconciliation, however honorable it may be to the country, or satisfactory to individual citizens. Mr. SUMNER is one of the President's foes, and he is known to be anxious to thwart the President in every conceivable way. It is too much to hope that he will keep this tendency in check on so important an occasion as the present. A similar tendency may be looked for in Gen. BUTLER, whose surprise at his favorite ground being cut from under his feet will probably only be equaled by his displeasure. That it should be the study of some politicians to keep alive the fires of resentment, rather than to establish the solid interests of the people, is no new thing. It would, however, be a serious misfortune at this juncture if, for the ends of partisanship, or the still smaller ends of mere rhetorical display, impediments should be thrown in the path of the Commission. We trust the people and the Press of the country will regard the matter in a spirit of moderation and fair play. If we want a settlement of long-standing differences, on a perfectly honorable basis, now is the time to get it. If we do not want such a settlement, but prefer to have those differences kept open, in order that a war may result from them some day or other, then, of course, Senator SUMNER'S course is the one to follow. The people may easily decide for themselves which policy it is to their interests to adopt.

Soldiers and the Public Lands.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, who has for many years devoted himself with praiseworthy energy and vigilance to keeping the country in mind of its responsibilities and duties with regard to the disposition of the national domain, has in a recent speech called attention to the fate of the land warrants given by the Government to soldiers. More than seventy-three million acres in all have been appropriated for military and naval purposes. At first, it was provided that only the recipients of the warrants in person—soldiers or sailors—should be at liberty to take them. Then they were allowed to locate them by an agent, and finally they were made assignable to anybody. The working of this arrangement has been nearly revealed by the result of the issue which took place after the Mexican war. The records of the Land Office show that not one in five hundred of those issued to the soldiers or their heirs had been located by them, or for their use, and the Commissioner estimates that not over ten per cent. of them had been used by assignees for actual payment, the remainder having fallen into the hands of speculators. Several bills are now before the House providing bounty lands for the soldiers who served in the late war. If even one-half of these measures should be carried into effect, they would, Mr. JULIAN calculates, take all the land the Government can survey at the present rate in the next twenty-nine years, during which the work of colonization from other sources would be completely stopped. Most of the recipients of land will assign their warrants for whatever they can get—generally a small sum—to speculators.

The fact is that, in the attempt which has been made to use the Government domain as a means of rewarding those who served in the army and navy, members of Congress have entirely forgotten what kind of land it is the Government has at its disposal. Land is a very attractive thing; the farmer's life is very commonly believed to be on the whole the happiest and most contented; and the gift of a farm is constantly spoken of and thought of as one of the best gifts that can be made to a struggling man, or a man beginning life. But then the value of land is largely dependent on its situation. Any man in good health and of average industry can get a livelihood off a farm, but it is not every farm a man wants to get a living off. Most men who want farms are only willing to take them where they are sure of being near churches and schools and markets and neighbors; they do not care for them if they are in lonely and remote regions. Enormous quantities of land can be had at a very low rate, even in the Eastern States, by those who are willing to give up society and easy communication with the world without.

Now the land the Government offers, though good land and cheap, is all wilderness. Most of it is remote from civilization, and a large portion of it exposed to the ravages of Indians. Anybody who settles on it, therefore, must not simply like farming—he must like frontier life. So that—even supposing all old soldiers and sailors liked farming or knew anything about it, which is far from being the case—only very few of them would care to have such farms as the Government has to offer. The class of men who can settle on the frontier successfully, and the pioneer class, as they are generally called, is small, and peculiar in its habits. It is strong, hardy, used to hardships and to solitude, and not wholly averse from fighting. The truth must be told, however, that the pioneer's life under the best of circumstances is a hard one. He is lucky if he and all his family are not broken in health by fever and ague, even supposing his crops to turn out well in the first years, and the loneliness of his life is something which few men who have not been born to it can bear. It can readily be imagined, therefore, that a land warrant offering a soldier one hundred and sixty acres on the Indian frontier will have attractions for but very few. The great majority would sooner have fifty dollars cash down, than double the number of acres of land.

Pioneering was a business which had considerable attractions for the discharged soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the western part of this State and Pennsylvania, as well as Ohio, owed much of their first reclamation to their labors. They were, however, as were nearly all the pioneers of that day, a far better class of men—men of more character and education, than those who settle on the frontier in our day. The sort of men, for instance, who went down the Monongahela and founded Cincinnati, casting their fortunes in a trackless wilderness hundreds of miles from civilization, would never think of entering on any such enterprise in our time. They could find ample employment now in commerce, or manufactures, or in farming near the great centres of population. They were willing to go out to the frontier then, because there was a good deal of the frontier in the life of the whole community on the Atlantic seaboard. Communication was difficult; roads were few and bad; population was sparse, capital scarce, civilization low, and life generally very hard. Going out West to farm did not mean such a break in a man's life, and such an entrance on new scenes, and habits, and trials as it means now; there were, therefore, more men and better men ready to try it than there are now.

The offering of land to soldiers is, therefore, as Mr. JULIAN indicates, a gigantic humbug. It may seem to Congress that there is nothing a war-worn veteran ought to desire more than a quarter section of good land, on which to build himself up a homestead remote from the turmoil, anxiety, and extravagance of the more populous regions. The veteran does not see it in that light. Even if he wants to be a farmer, he does not want to be a pioneer.

The Beginnings of Pestilence.

It would be difficult to make much impression on the more ignorant classes of naturalized citizens by exposures of local misgovernment. The poor creatures who are huddled together in the foul, undrained alleys of our lower wards, are among the most steadfast supporters of men whose jobbery and greed have been the main obstacles in the way of giving them pure air and cleanly surroundings. But there is a logic of facts to which the most ignorant cannot shut their eyes. Bad drainage and defective surface cleansing cease to be mere proofs of municipal neglect, when their existence is marked by the rapid spread of contagious disease. The official figures of the City Sanitary Inspector, which may safely be taken as the lowest possible estimate of the facts with which they deal, show that while during the week ending Jan. 28, the reported cases of small-pox amounted to twenty-seven, they had, during the week ending Feb. 4, reached the total of seventy-one. A sudden increase of forty-four cases in a pestilence so insidious, and so likely to be quickly propagated in the lower and river-side Wards of this City, is sufficient to cause the most serious apprehensions. Measles and scarlatina have been increasing in a proportion scarcely less alarming, and typhoid fever has made a leap from six to eleven cases during the same week.

Two great European capitals, Paris and London, have lately been exposed to the ravages of small-pox. These cities have had, it is true, to contend against the ignorance and obstinacy of a pauper population, which believed vaccination to be a remedy worse than the disease. In the case of London, the disease has been propagated by the culpable negligence of the local authorities, in failing to provide special hospitals for the reception of small-pox patients. From our total disregard of any stringent regulations for the vaccination of children, and our neglect to provide any public facilities for that purpose, we have probably a much greater proportion of our population liable to be fatally attacked by small-pox than the English metropolis, even after the popular prejudice against JENNER'S remedy has been taken into account. In respect of our want of a sufficient number of separate hospitals for the treatment of the infected, we are precisely in the same position. It is said that a slight diminution of cases has been manifested during the first part of the present week, but this is far from being a satisfactory proof that we have seen the worst of this form of pestilence. The early stages of a wide-spread contagious disease have very commonly a wave-like form of advance—now advancing and now apparently receding, but always slowly preparing for the irresistible flood that shortly sweeps everything before it. Present indications may or may not be dreaded, but they are tokens of dangers to warrant more vigorous measures of prevention than any which the Board of Health appear to have put in force.

A Cold Party.

Complaints of the fearful cold at the top of Mount Washington have been numerous of late in the newspapers, and many readers have been led to ask why on earth people under such circumstances should stay there? Why don't they come down? When public halls, which are often too hot, are avoided with a shudder, and the warm fire-side is cultivated by gentlemen who are not pertinaciously domestic in moderate weather, the question is very natural why in the name of FAHRENHEIT should pleasure-seekers betake themselves to the summit of Mount Washington? It should be explained, therefore, that the party spending the Winter there are, like many noble persons before them, martyrs to science. They are braving the blast at that hyperborean pinnacle, where the thermometer has been 60° below zero in the last forty-eight hours, in the interest of meteorological discovery. Most of us, even in New-York, can judge of the nature and extent of this sacrifice by recent experience; and, although none among us may have occupied dwellings surrounded as the Tip-Top House is reported to be, with a coating of ice three feet thick, those who have tolerably vivid imaginations can form some idea of the delights of such a situation.

The chief of the party on Mount Washington is a well-known naturalist. Prof. HUNTINGTON. It is understood that they mean "to fight it out on that" Arctic "line" for the whole Winter. Prof. HUNTINGTON is a man who, like Lord Ogleby, in "The Clandestine Marriage," never considers consequences when his desires are kindled, and his companions are worthy disciples of an indomitable leader. The actual cold to which they are exposed must really exceed that to which Dr. KANE, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and other bold seekers of the North-west Passage have subjected themselves; but the enterprising adventurers of the Tip-top House have one signal advantage, in being able to get down again from their freezing altitude whenever they like. It must be admitted, however, that if the weather below resembles that with which we have lately been favored in New-York, the temptation to descend must be inconsiderable; and that the claims of science to the persevering devotion of her disciples may judiciously be regarded as paramount.

An Exhausted Receiver.

The receiver in charge of the affairs of the collapsed Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, has, thus early, made a report which indicates the virtual completion of his labors. From this report, rendered to the Supreme Court which appointed the receiver, we learn that the only assets specially applicable to purposes of re-insuring the Company's policies, and paying accrued death-claims, were the securities deposited, in accordance with the statute, in the hands of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. These consisted of $77,763 50 of United States bonds, and $35,000 of bonds and mortgages; together, $102,763 50. As to the other assets, to which all other creditors, including stockholders, must look for financial comfort, the receiver expresses himself "satisfied from examination of the same, and the claims which have been presented, that they will hardly pay the expenses of collection and the settlement of accounts." It is obvious, then, that the effort to realize dividends from such a source would be like trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

An application to several leading life insurance companies for their terms of reinsurance, elicited from two or three a decided refusal to undertake the risk on the ground, that a number of the risks were not upon wisely-selected lives. It is also stated that some of the companies were reluctant to incur possible odium from any connection with the defunct concern. Finally, however, one of the enterprising companies, of the new school, made a bid for the privilege of protecting these homeless policy-holders, and, for the sum of $97,500, the "Empire Mutual" undertook this charitable work. It is consoling to know that the future of these victims of a confidence operation, who loved not wisely but too well, is comparatively secure. This arrangement has been completed, and by the order of the Court the necessary securities have been duly transferred. It should be added that the proposition made by the "Empire Mutual" includes the payment of death-claims to the amount of some twelve thousand dollars, so that so much of the re-insurance money is spoken for at the outset. The receiver throws a Parthian arrow at the re-insuring Company by stating that since beginning to write his report a five thousand dollar loss has been reported. But such is life!

The only satisfactory feature of the whole matter, outside of the promptness shown by both superintendent and receiver, is the fact that, thanks to the deposit at Albany, not a dollar of loss can occur to the policy-holders of the exploded Company. And this only strengthens the conviction in favor of compelling the life companies to keep up a deposit always sufficient for remsuring purposes.

Farmers' City Markets.

In these days of conspiracies against the public, it is consoling to learn that one class of men at least are conspiring for our benefit. The farmers of Queens County, Long Island, are making a move toward obtaining a market for themselves, and are endeavoring to bring about a sanitary reform by providing the consumers of this City with fresh fruit. As matters now stand, the farmers and market-gardeners in the vicinity of the Metropolis are always compelled to gather their produce on the day previous to the one on which it is sold. As the accommodations offered them for the sale of their wares are utterly inadequate to their wants, they are compelled to leave their homes on the afternoon before market-day, in order to get any sort of stand. Those who arrive late are consequently compelled to sell to middle-men, or else to sell at a very great disadvantage, and those who were early on the ground are often willing to sell out at reduced prices rather than face the inclemency of the weather. The inconveniences under which the farmers labor are manifold, as all who are in the habit of visiting our public markets well know. In many places, such as the Fulton Market, for instance, the crowded state of the streets in the vicinity practically prevents them from selling at the very point which they would naturally select for their stands. Each year, as trade has increased, the inadequacy of the present market accommodation has become more apparent, until at last the farmers have determined to take matters into their own hands, and have been holding meetings for that purpose.

As the authorities have just now determined to dispose of the market property of the City, for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, this action of the market gardeners is most timely. It will not be a hard matter for private enterprise to build more convenient and respectable buildings for markets than the Fulton, Washington, and the other tumble-down structures now used for this purpose in various parts of the City. If, however, some measures for the accommodation of farmers on this side of the river are not taken, it is not altogether improbable that the large markets for the supply of this City may be concentrated in Brooklyn. That city has already an extensive wharf and storage business, and would gladly avail itself of the chance of becoming also a grand marketing centre. The plot of ground known as the City Park, on Flushing-avenue, in the vicinity of the Navy-yard, is of no value at present as a park, and is spoken of as a desirable site for a large market. It would certainly be a very convenient locality for the Queens County farmers, and can be obtained from the city for market purposes at a mere nominal rent for a long period of years. No decided action was taken at the recent meeting of these farmers with reference to the immediate erection of a market building, but several gentlemen offered to subscribe liberally for such a purpose.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Brooklyn *Union* invites the attention of Secretary BOUTWELL, in a pungent paragraph, to the fact that he is "willfully blind to the demands of the Republican Party" in opposing the abolition of the income tax. "He must either bend or break," says our contemporary. It must surely have occurred to the Secretary himself that he is not called upon to enforce his own financial theories in direct and systematic opposition to the will of the people. That will has been unmistakably expressed. It insists upon a reduction of taxation, and Mr. BOUTWELL is opposed to that policy *ab initio*. He will have no compromise with the people on the subject. He practically stands today one man against the nation. Under such circumstances, which ought to give way—Mr. BOUTWELL or the nation? If Mr. BOUTWELL can afford to remain in his present position, we are quite sure that President GRANT cannot afford to keep him there.

Mr. TWEED'S satellites kindly invited negroes to join in the procession today in honor of the Fenian exiles. The exiles themselves may be duped into believing that Tammany wishes to do them a service, instead of making fools of them, but it ought to be a little harder to induce negroes to march in the streets at the tail of an Irish Democratic procession. Let them remember the colored Orphan Asylum—the same temper and the same spirit which led to the destruction of that institution still animate the bulk of TWEED'S supporters in relation to the negro. It suits them to hide their hatred just now, but "New-York for the Irish, and down with everybody else," is still their favorite cry, as the negroes find out in daily life whenever they try to get employment side by side with the generous sons (or daughters) of Erin.

The annual mercantile review of DUN, BARLOW & Co. does not exhibit the business results of 1870 in a very favorable light. The failures in the entire Union are twenty-five per cent. in excess of those in 1869, and thirty-three per cent. in excess of 1868. The largest increase is observable in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri. In this City and Brooklyn, the number of failures has been almost uniform in the three years, and the amount of liabilities was much less in 1870 than in 1868. How far the failures are traceable to causes subject to individual imprudence, and how far to other causes, is a question to which the document before us does not furnish an answer. Generally, however, it is said, "the assets of the community are not in as available a shape as they were two or three years ago." Moreover, one evil influence, which the war seemed for a time to check, has reasserted itself. We refer to the extension of credit and the facilities for obtaining it. There did seem a probability of conducting business on a basis much nearer cash than existed before the war. But depression and competition have brought back the old source of mercantile mischief. Debts due now form a larger percentage of business assets than at any period since 1862.

A cable telegram states that the Eastern question has been satisfactorily settled, and the concurrence of France is now alone requisite to dispose of the difficulty. The month of February may possibly become notable for having witnessed the settlement both of an actual and possible European conflict of the first magnitude. No man who pays any attention to the undercurrent of modern history can conclude that treaties of amity at Paris and London will inaugurate an era of peace and good-will among the nations of the old world. The political system of Europe is far too unequally balanced to admit as yet of anything like stable equilibrium. When the wars of the dynasties have ended, the wars of the people must begin. A French Republic will be a new and powerful centre for democratic energy, and must inevitably have a very decided influence, not of the most peaceful character, upon the future of European nations.

There is an old story of a Scotchman who was asked after a certain SANDY MCPHERSON, the said SANDY being dead. Now it happened that the inquirer had been abroad, and knew not of SANDY'S death. "Where is our old friend SANDY?" he asked. "I dinna ken," said the other, "but he's dead." This is generally thought to have been a tolerably cautious answer, but the man STEVENS, who hung himself yesterday in the Tombs, was still more guarded in his statements. He commenced a letter to his relatives thus: "Before another morning dawns I shall have gone on that journey from whence no traveler returns—*that we have any authentic account of.*" Quite right; we cannot be too particular in such matters. If some public writers were as careful as the deceased convict, not to commit themselves to statements which they could not prove, they might stand at this moment a little higher in the estimation of the community.

The recent "investigation" of the charges trumped up against our leading Protestant charity, presented by a German lager-beer seller to a legislative committee, furnishes some interesting points. The Roman Catholic "Protectory" receives annually through the Legislature over $100,000, with which it cares for from 1,500 to 2,000 children, and no "charges" are presented. The Children's Aid Society, having in the year some 20,000 poor children in its various branches, applies for $30,000 and is "investigated." To give, however, our old antagonist his due, it is said that Mr. TWEED was very fair and impartial in the so-called "investigation."

On general principles, there is much in the resolutions on the canal question, yesterday adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, which will commend itself to the people of the State. A policy that will exact from the traffic sufficient to keep the canals in repair, pay interest on what remains of the debt incurred for their construction, and provide for the extinction of that debt, certainly covers all essential points. This, and nothing more, is what the Republicans have aimed at. To their administration of the canals the State owes the large reduction of the canal debt; and the debatable question is, whether the extinction of the debt shall be provided for sooner or late. The rate of tolls now constitutionally prescribed, would, under economical and honest management, extinguish the debt at an early period, and—as experience shows—without diverting trade. The proposition of the Chamber, to invest in the executive administration of the canals the power of regulating rates of toll, is, however, for many reasons objectionable. The Democratic Canal Board has usurped this power and exercises it, and we see the consequences—no addition to the sinking fund, and State taxation to cover a deficiency in the canal treasury.

A contemporary which devotes some of its space to "fashionable" news, is not only kind enough to tell people what to wear and eat, but it sometimes discourses upon those more abstruse subjects which are "caviare to the general." Yesterday it very truly observed that "when old and cherished recollections of charming scenes, now obscured in memory, struggle to again renew their life, it is very pleasant to strengthen the memory by a study of their well-executed pictures." After this affecting statement, it went on to say that a picture of Lake "Lucerne," (presumably for sale somewhere or other,) was one of the objects calculated to produce the state of mind so beautifully described above. "It is these why lovers are so much value pictures." True, very true! It is a wonder nobody thought of this before. What a comfort it is to have all these intricate matters so clearly explained to us by writers of the highest cultivation and brilliancy. "It is thus why" so many people send accounts of their evening parties (with a small fee for insertion) to the "fashionable" columns under the charge of these able writers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"MONEY" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BULWER LYTTON, like his great colleague-man, the painter TURNER, has been an artist of several styles. "Money," cleverly brought out at Wallack's on Monday, is a play in his later manner, and bears to "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu" much the same relation that "The Caxtons" or "My Novel" bear to "Paul Clifford" or "Pompeii." "Money" is full of clear and literal sketching of life, and is the handiwork of a man of the world, rather than of a man of letters. It is anything but a melodramatic romance. All the characters are living beings. They are possible, or rather we should say actual, types of the elegant life of the time when the comedy was written. Yet, such is the railroad speed of modern society, that there is even now a certain old-fashioned air about "Money." It handles and attacks social problems like the *Quarterly* of twenty-five years ago, rather than like the *Saturday Review* of today. Still there is much in it, as in all good plays, of permanent application and interest. A wealthy and eccentric person named *Mordaunt* dies. His relatives and connections assemble to hear the reading of his will. To each he leaves a bequest, tinctured in some way with ironical reproach, except to the poorest and least expectant of the number. This is *Alfred Evelyn*, a poverty-stricken dependent in rusty garments, domiciled in the house of *Sir John Vesey*, whose the will is read. *Mr. Evelyn* seems to devote most of his time to misanthropical reflections on the world in general, and to insulting the visitors of his patron by reading aloud to them sarcastic passages from books. To him, with a fine instinct for a kindred spirit, *Mordaunt* leaves the bulk of his vast fortune. *Evelyn* thereupon launches forth on the career of a millionaire and Maecenas, and, whereas before, and metaphorically speaking, everybody kicked him, he now kicks everybody. There are a few exceptions to this. One is a lovely girl named *Clara Douglas*, a cousin of *Evelyn's*, who has had the power to lift him from the gray, bitter world of his every-day life into a rosy heaven of prospective joy, from which he is duly hurled in accordance with the exigencies of the play, in the first act, to be restored and crowned with the flowers of wedded bliss in the sequel. *Evelyn*, hater of men though he be, is no misogynist, since he makes love impartially to each of his cousins in succession; or, in fact, we may say to both at the same time; but poetical justice is done at last, the right girl gets the right man, and all goes as it should do where there is unlimited love—and plenty of Money.

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S *Evelyn* is a performance of striking merit. The part does not at first sight seem so well adapted to his powers as some others in which he is famous; we think of him, naturally, as the master of light and accentric comedy, rather than of sentiment; but it gives him scope for the display of not a little intellectual subtlety, and, by its total unlikeness to any other representation of *Evelyn*, of conspicuous originality. Mr. WALLACK does not rant, and he does not illustrate his talk with redundant gesture. He walks and speaks like a gentleman in polished society, whose life has been soured by early misfortune, but who is entirely versed in the *convenances*. His studious avoidance of exaggeration maintains with evenness the impression of reality; and the fact that he never—even when *Evelyn* has risen to the high top-gallant of his fortunes—lets you forget the pain and bitterness of his early life, speaks highly for Mr. WALLACK'S penetration and artistic fidelity. No such blight as this is ever forgotten. He, who having a proud and highly sensitive nature, is grievously wounded in callow and impressible youth, who has been unjustly slung and taunted for faults that were none of his, and who has been crushed and oppressed by his inferiors, never entirely outlives the memory or the effect of it:

> "The wounded body heals,
> The pain is over, all is sound again;
> Not so the heart; you lacerate it once
> And never are you ransomed from the three;
> Live your meridian out, it comes again,
> Fresh as at first, to make you wrinke anew."

There are some things, which, perhaps, can hardly be remedied, that slightly conflict with the realistic impression of Mr. WALLACK'S *Evelyn*. One of these is that in the first act he is more like a *ci-devant* man of fashion than a "sizar." He looks more like one accustomed to purple and fine linen, and to fare sumptuously every day, and who by some masquerading accident has donned a threadbare dress, than like a struggling lad who has so lately fought his way among haughty lords and purse-proud commoners at Trinity College, Cambridge, on a hundred a year. Possibly a more student-like "make-up" for the head and some trifling alterations of costume would be improvements. None other certainly are needful to an embodiment singularly thoughtful, manly and finished.

To sustain the central figure of the hero there is a great deal of capital acting in "Money." Mr. GILBERT'S *Stout* is one of those superbly rounded studies for which this artist is distinguished; Mr. FISHER'S *Graves* is the best we have ever seen; Mr. MARLOWE'S *Captain Dudley Smooth*, if not altogether the cold-blooded London gamester of fashion intended, is yet very good; and Mr. EINSCOLD'S *Sir Frederick* is amusing and—a rare merit—not too much caricatured. Mr. LANAGAN should learn to be a little more gentlemanly in parts like *Sir John Vesey*, who, if a selfish old rascal, is still not a retired green-grocer, and has been used through life to the society of gentlefolks. Mrs. BARRY is a little overweighted in *Clara Douglas*, but when a lady is improving at last and takes such obvious pains to please, it seems ungracious to say so. She acts the part very prettily, in some instances with considerable feeling, and always with a good deal of freshness and taste. Miss MEATYER is buxom and warmly colored as *Lady Franklyn*, and makes an excellent foil to Mr. FISHER'S *Graves*. *Georgina* should be a thought better bred than Miss TRACY makes her. When the lady tells *Evelyn*, her affianced, that she will send to him to-morrow, her tone and gesture are much like those with which people

dismiss an importunate tradesman. In other regards the performance suggests no especial mention.

"Money" inculcates some priceless worldly wisdom. The peril of snubbing or even patronizing men who are poor, or obscure, or without immediate influence, is powerfully set forth in it. *Evelyn* is just such a man; but like many another just such man, he is ambitious, imaginative and original. He would have been dangerous in the future, even without poor *Mordaunt's* money. He has a fine and sweeping eye for the chess-board of the world, and, although he might make some mistakes, he would surely win the game at last. Like most men, too, of comprehensive brain, who are willing to work for the future, and to sacrifice the present for it, *Evelyn* has a good memory. He knows thoroughly well, both his friends and his foes. When he tells us he has not been rich and poor for nothing, we feel all the menace as well as the bitterness of the saying. We feel that *Evelyn*, knowing from the first that every dog must have his day, and that his own would surely come, does not forgive the fools and snobs who were incapable of the same prophetic vision. It may not be better for *Evelyn's* own character that he should be thus unforgiving, but perhaps it is better for the world. Perhaps it is better that the world should have a keener perception than it has of dawning genius, a truer respect for ability not yet linked with gold or power. There is surely not so much originality, or imagination, or humor, or poetic grasp in society, that society can afford to cheapen or degrade them. The audiences of "Money" feel this thoroughly. They are consequently delighted when *Evelyn*, in his cynical fashion, ridicules and mystifies the parasitical varlets who refused to lend him £10 for his old nurse in his poverty, to bow to the dust and caper dutifully about his chariot wheels when he has grown rich. Some say the stage conveys no lesson. Of course the saying is idle. But there are degrees in the force of refutation, and there is something superlative in the lesson here. The purse-proud, the arrogant, the splendidly luxurious, are cautioned, as by a weird writing on a wall, to take heed how they despise brains that happen to be at odds with fortune. This *geist* is a terrible thing after all, and social revulsions are always possible, as complete as the overthrow of Paris and the humiliation of the children of the conquerors of Jena.

Musical.

MISS BUSK'S CONCERT.

Miss JENNIE BUSK, a young singer who has been heard here before, gave a concert at Steinway Hall, Tuesday, with the assistance of Herren NILSSEN and HERRMANNS, and Mr. WERNER. Miss BUSK is the possessor of a soprano voice of rare evenness and sweetness, and her singing is characterized by a facility and a finish of execution calling for high praise. She sang, Tuesday, "The Nightingale," by ALIEBEFF, and a waltz by MAYLATH, commencing "Che sia l'amore," and was recalled at the close of each performance. The demoralization of a small orchestra accompanying the lady was the only discreditable incident of the entertainment.

Lecture by Rev. Hyatt Smith at Association Hall.

Rev. HYATT SMITH, pastor of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., and author of a liberal work entitled *The Open Door*, lectured last evening on "Eyes," at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, the proceeds to be devoted for the benefit of the Bible-class of Forsyth-street M. E. Church. He was introduced by Mr. T. C. LEWIS, Chairman of the Committee on Lecture, and proceeded with his address, which was full throughout with humor and anecdote, and by a happy effort, peculiar to Mr. SMITH, he infused even into his serious passages a vein of comic mirth which provoked renewed outbursts of laughter. He detailed in a pleasant, colloquial style the formation and structure of the eye, which he described as the window of the soul and the mirror which reflected light and the varying shades of thought. He narrated the manner in which an impression of an object was produced upon the retina of the brain *en passant*, remarking that in great criminal trials an attempt was sometimes made to discover the murderer by the representation in the retina which it was supposed retained the stamp of the murderer's features even in death. The expression of this organ, he asserted, contained a language which enabled all nations to converse; and in the course of a lengthened travel in France, Italy, Assyria, Egypt and other countries, he held constant communication with all classes through this medium. Even animals felt and returned its influence, and with much quaint humor he told the story of a faithful dog named Trim, the attendant of a hunter in the Adirondacks, who grew insulted at being invited to accept a magisterial position in this City. Describing the various colors and forms of the eye, he called attention to their peculiarities and their varied expressions under the influences of fear, love, anger, ambition, virtue and crime. With considerable pathos he sketched woman's love for its offspring, and the return of affection on the part of the child, reminding him of the look of the redeemed Son gazing on the Father in heaven. Rapidly sketching the appearances of the eyes of the angry, envious, miserly, the fop and the voluptuous, which, like the leper in the face of virtue, ought to be compelled to cry out "unclean, unclean," he passed into those characteristics as shadowed forth in the great minds of the earth. His persecutors fell dead before the Savior in the Garden of Gethsemane at His glance; MILTON knew a defense of English Christian liberties would necessitate the loss of sight, yet with that knowledge he commenced the work, and his sacrifice obtained for him the secrets of *Paradise Lost*, and the vision of heaven. His aristocratic masters quailed before the intellect of BURNS, beaming through the eye, and by its magic power WEBSTER achieved some of his grandest legal triumphs, and exposed treachery and falsehood. Mr. SMITH also pictured the several descriptions of eyes we meet in everyday life, relating numerous laughable instances within his own experience, and concluded a very humorous and instructive lecture by a little sound advice on the care and study to be employed in the cultivation and education of this organ.

Physiognomy—Lecture by Dr. A. O'Leary.

Dr. O'LEARY's lecture at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on "Physiognomy," was well attended. He invited the attention of his audience to the study of physiognomy, which was the study of the character from the physiognomy of the face. The face was an index to the character of most individuals. Large, fleshy men are more jolly and good-natured than small ones, and dark men are more prone to melancholy than fair men. From the cradle onward to the grave, men and women have always been busy with the study of physiognomy, and still little has been done to analyze this subtle art. LAVATER and others wrote ponderous volumes on this subject, but when you have read them you feel that you know very little about it. All their rules and laws are full of exceptions. The physiognomist begins with the assumption that a man's mind makes the body. If it be a refined mind, it builds for itself a refined body; if it be a gross mind, it selects a gross body. Tall men seldom get angry. The fighting bullies are generally low-sized individuals. In his face every man seems, as it were, to hang out his own sign-board, and whenever a human being resembles an animal in features, he also resembles the animal in character. Refinement cannot be expected from short men with fat, greasy hands, round, fat face, small temple and large mouth; nor dignity from little women of 100 pounds weight. Large men and women are rarely jealous; while little men are apt to scold their wives, except when they are married to big women. The face is divided into three parts; if the first part predominates it shows animal passion and carnal appetites; if the second, energy and determination; if the third predominates it points to a nature of a dreamy and spiritual ideal. Black eyes denote passion; blue, laughter and crying; gray, coldness; hazel, eloquence; red, warmth and voluptuousness. He never knew a cold heart to be fond of a red color,—cold hearts generally adopt gray. A man with a round, full bullet-head has a good memory, and a man with a hollow forehead forgets everything. Parties with prominent eyes have a good memory and volubility of words, while those with shunken eyes, far back in the head, have a scarcity of words and lack the power of expressing themselves fluently.

Farmers as Produce Brokers.

The Long Island farmers have been anxiously awaiting the decision of the Revenue Department as to whether or not they were liable to taxation as produce brokers. The decision was received yesterday. The Commissioner holds that although farmers have no fixed stall or stand from which to sell their produce, yet they dispose of it from their wagons, and stand in one place as long as the owner or occupant of the premises will permit it. He has forwarded instructions to Assessor VAN WYCK to proceed to collect the tax. An appeal is to be taken. It is the opinion of several Senators and Representatives that the law was never intended to effect producers, and they advise an appeal.

EUROPE.

Growing Desire of the French for Peace.

What May Follow a Fruitless Armistice.

Preparations of the Germans to Overrun France.

A Gift of Food from London to Paris.

Reported Peaceful Understanding on the Eastern Question.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The Provincial Press and Paris Desire Peace—Probable Extension of the Armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The French provincial Press generally urge peace.

The *Times* of today, in an editorial upon the situation, says that all the information received from Paris indicates a longing for peace at any price.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Telegram* says that ODO RUSSELL, the British representative at Versailles, has been instructed to sustain the demand made by M. FAVRE for an extension of the armistice. Its prolongation is expected.

The Period of the Armistice Too Short to Negotiate Peace—The Germans to Overrun the Country in the Event of Failure.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Daily News* says the Parisians will vote today in entire dependence on the good faith of the Germans. It is impossible to complete negotiations for peace between the meeting of the National Assembly and the 19th, when the armistice expires, and when fighting may be resumed. It is said, continues the *News*, that the German preparations to overrun the whole of France, in that event, are of the most formidable character.

PARIS.

Relief for the Hungry—A Gift of Fifty Car-Loads of Provisions from London—Exodus of Parisians to Versailles—Further Restrictions Contemplated.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Fifty railway wagons, laden with provisions, entered Paris on the 3d, all bearing the inscription, "London gifts to Paris."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A correspondent writes from Versailles Feb. 5 that fresh restrictions are contemplated by the German commanders, in consequence of the influx of Parisians into Versailles. Provisions in Paris are still at a low ebb. There is not sufficient flour to last until the 8th.

The Boston Relief Movement—$52,000 Collected.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The French relief fund in this city now amounts to $52,000.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Free Vote the Only Salvation for the Country—No Disqualifications in the North.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—M. HENDLE, secretary of JULES FAVRE, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Nord. On assuming his office, at Lille, today, he issued a proclamation insisting on liberty for all parties in the elections to vote for whom they please, and declaring that the nation, steeped in misfortune, can be regenerated by liberty.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 7.—A decree appears today, bearing date of the 6th, appointing EMMANUEL ARAGO Minister of the Interior.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Escape of a French Division from Pontarlier—Normandy—German Occupation of Burgundy—Evacuation of Lons-Le-Saulnier.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—The *Indépendance Belge* has a telegram from Lyons which says that Gen. CREMER, with one of the divisions of the French Army of the East, has effected a retreat from Pontarlier to Gex, but was obliged to spike and abandon forty guns to the Prussians.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—M. CARNOT, Commissioner for the defense of Normandy, has resigned.

The Prussians under Gen. VON TANNDER occupy the most of Burgundy.

Gen. PELLISSIER on the 5th inst., evacuated Lons-le-Saulnier.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New German Loan—North Schleswig Members of the Diet Object to the Constitutional Oath—Policy of the New Austrian Ministry—Amnesty for Political and Press Offenses—The Turkish Minister for Greece—Italy and Tunis—Insurrection in Algeria.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Minister of Finance introduced in the Prussian Diet today, a bill authorizing a credit of fifty millions of thalers, six millions thereof to be in Treasury bonds payable on the 1st of July next. The Minister, in his remarks, ascribed the necessity for this credit to the fact that the new Empire is yet without constitutional representation.....It was stated in the same session of the Diet, that the members for North Schleswig, preferred to resign to taking the constitutional oath.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—A decree has appeared increasing the amount of the issue of the July loan from eighty millions to one hundred and five millions of thalers.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The *Official Gazette* of today says the new Austrian Ministry is thoroughly united, and possesses the confidence of the Sovereign. It will give fair play to all legitimate provincialism, but there will be no more compromise with separatism at the expense of unity. It will uphold the Constitution, but will propose to Parliament the enaction of laws partially extending the legislative and administrative autonomy of the Empire, and will introduce a bill providing for direct elections, and enlarging the rights of electors. The Ministry will offer a tough opposition to all obstacles in the way of its success.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has by an autograph decree granted full amnesty for all political and Press offenses committed to the 7th inst.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—The appointment of BLACQUE BEY as Turkish Minister to Greece causes a painful impression in this city.

FLORENCE, Feb. 7.—In the Chambers today the announcement was made by the Government that negotiations were still pending with Tunis. Italy insists upon the satisfaction of her just demands, as well as guarantees for the future.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—*Le Francais* of today asserts that an insurrection has broken out in the Province of Constantine, Algeria.

The London Conference Reported to Have Reached a Solution of Its Problem—Burning of Expensive Mills at Manchester—Nine Hundred Operatives Thrown Out of Employment—Catholic Schools—New Steam-Ship Line—Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Eastern Conference met again today, with representatives in attendance from all the consignatory Powers except France. Upon its adjournment assurances were given out that a pacific solution of the entire Eastern question had been attained.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—EWEN's extensive thread-mills at Manchester have been destroyed by fire. Nine hundred operatives are thrown out of employment....At the Lord Mayor's banquet in Dublin, yesterday, Cardinal CULLEN said the Catholics claimed, and expected to obtain, their own university and schools at the present session of Parliament ....The steam-ship *Wilhelm*, the first vessel of a new line, is announced to sail from Bremen for Aspinwall on the 10th of March.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The *Sylvia* reports that she encountered the bark *Isaac B. Davis*, disabled and sinking. She took off the crew and landed them at this port.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels* which left Liverpool on Jan. 26 and Queenstown on Jan. 27, arrived at this port last evening. The dates are later by five days than those already at hand.

The London *Figaro* records a rumor that the Duchess DE FRIAS, *née* VICTORIA BALFE, died at Madrid on Jan. 22.

The London *Daily Echo* understands that "the Anglo-American Committee, composed of gentlemen eminent in the political, legal and literary worlds, will publish in a few days a report on the fisheries questions, and other points of difference between Canada and the United States. The report will be by far the most exhaustive treatment of the subject extant, and will contain a full account of the various treaties existing or repealed, and copies of the chief relevant documents. The purport of the report is, we have reason to believe, somewhat unfavorable to the demands of the Americans. At the same time, the report will bear out the views of those who believe that the pretensions of the Canadians, with respect to the 'headlands' question, are unfounded."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that a statement of the fate in store for Alsace and German Lorraine has now been published with the consent of the Imperial Government. The two districts are henceforth to be merged into one, bearing the name of Alsace, which is to be governed by a Vice-Regent. Prince WILLIAM, of Baden, has been selected for this post. He is known for his affibility; and in politics is a Liberal and a Cobdenite. The Vice-Regent will be invested with all the powers now exercised by the Governor-General, except the legislative powers and such special administrative authority as the Emperor may reserve for himself. The Vice-Regent will be assisted by a Council of Regency. The Prefectures and Sous-Prefectures will be ultimately abolished; but they will continue their functions for the present. When the work of reorganization is completed, a local Parliament of the whole Province will be installed. It is expected that after the lapse of two years these merely provisional arrangements will be replaced by others of a definitive character.

A correspondent of the Sydney *Morning Herald*, who dates from Fiji on the 9th of November, states that the Earl of PEMBROKE had arrived there in the character of a shipwrecked mariner. His Lordship was in his yacht *Albatross*, bound from Samoa to Levuka. They sighted part of the Fiji group, supposed to be Vanua Balavu, but the weather being thick, Capt. BRAUND stood off again, the wind being south-east. On the night of the 21st of October, at 10 P. M., the vessel struck on a reef that surrounds the Island of Nukusambanga, near Pambi, and for some time the position of those on board was perilous; however, the vessel drove over the reef into comparatively smooth water. The live stock and necessaries of life were landed, but the valuable collection made the last twelve months was lost, and all personal effects. The shipwrecked party remained nine days on the islands, because the Admiralty directions declared the Fijian natives cannibals, so they waited for moonlight nights to creep through the group to Ovalau after dark. After nine days they took the life-boat and made for Taviuni, and were about to camp for safety on Goat Island, in Soma Soma Strait, when they luckily saw the masts of the *Duke of Edinburgh* lying at Uariki.

The *Eastern Budget* prints the subjoined letter as proceeding from a very well informed source: Vienna, Jan. 20.—A Ministerial Council, composed of the Prime Ministers of both halves of the empire, and the Ministers of War, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, held several sittings at Ofen last week. One of the matters discussed by them was, I hear, the course Austria should pursue in the event of the question of the navigation of the Danube being raised at the London Conference. That this question will have to be considered there can be no doubt, for every one must perceive that the abolition of the neutrality of the Black Sea, and the grant of concessions on this point to Russia, would render it necessary to obtain new guarantees for the free navigation of the Danube, as secured by treaty to the whole of Europe. Most of the Powers (including Turkey) agree in the view that this could be done most effectually by prolonging the existence of the European Danube Commission, which was appointed after the Treaty of Paris, and is still sitting, though the period for which it was originally appointed will shortly expire. I have reason to believe that the Austro-Hungarian Government also inclines to this view.

Mr. GOURLEY, M. P., concludes a recent address to his contestants by advocating a settlement of claims for property actually destroyed by the *Alabama*, on the ground that it was well known in Liverpool that that vessel was being equipped to destroy private shipping property; otherwise, why did Lord RUSSELL, when too late, issue an order to detain the vessel? "We should pay for the ships," he said, "and thus initiate a new and civilized principle of international law—that private property at sea ought in time of war to possess the same immunity from seizure as private property on land. It should also be a principle of international law that neutral nations permitting the escape of privateers or vessels intended to capture or distroy private property should be held responsible to pay for it." In a similar address, Mr. WHITE, M. P., said: "With regard to the long-pending *Alabama* question, having from the outset recognized the gravity of this question—for he was the first member who moved for papers on the subject—he was constrained to admit that the English Government was guilty of such a degree of negligence in the matter of the escape of the *Alabama* as to involve a liability to compensate America for the injuries inflicted by that vessel. Being in the wrong, the sooner we put ourselves in the right by coming to terms with the United States the better."

Sir RODERICK T. MURCHISON writes to the London *Times*: "I heartily rejoice to announce to the public that I have this morning (Jan. 24) received a letter from Dr. KIRK, at Zanzibar, dated the 8th of December, 1870, which has relieved me from all anxiety respecting the fate of my illustrious friend LIVINGSTONE. Dr. KIRK had just received a letter from the great Arab Sheik SAID, of Uny-amyembe, dated 16 Rabea el Akbar, which, being translated, is to this effect: 'After compliments, your honored letter has reached, and your friend has understood it. The people (that is, of a caravan sent from Zanzibar) arrived in good health, and are going on to Ujiji to our friend the doctor. The news of him is that he has not yet returned from Manimes (?) (the Arabic word is spelt in three different ways,) but we expect him soon, and probably he and the people with supplies will reach Ujiji at the same time.' Dr. KIRK adds: "At all events, on his arrival at Ujiji from his western journey, he will have goods for his present wants. The new gang of men with fresh goods has set out, and, the road being free we may hope they will reach quickly and safely." We now learn for the first time that LIVINGSTONE had made an extensive journey to the west of Lake Tanganika, and this accounts for the long-continued absence of all information respecting him. Any letters that LIVINGSTONE may have written and confided to jealous Arabs have probably either been destroyed by them or lost with some of the caravans that perished on the journey to the coast during the cholera epidemic."

IMPERIAL GERMANY.

The Proclamation of King William—New Dignity at Versailles.

Dr. RUSSELL has written an interesting account of the ceremonial accompanying the proclamation of King WILLIAM as Emperor of Germany, in the Galerié des Glaces, at Versailles, on the 18th ult.: "A little after 12 o'clock there was a great hush, as the roll of drums was heard outside, and then the band began to sing the first verse of the chorale:

Choir.—Praise the Lord, all the world, &c. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Chorus.—Praise and honor to the highest Good, to the Father of all Good, to God who doeth all wonders, to God who fills my spirit with His rich consolation, to God who stilleth all sorrow; give honor to our God.

The King entered and walked up with a stately, firm step through the lines of his soldiery, followed by his son and by the Princes and Generals of his Empire. He bowed to the altar, or to the eight clergy who stood on the steps, and then took up his place nearly beneath the allegorical picture, '*Le Roy gouverne par luy même*,' with '*L'Ordre rétabli dans les Finances*' on his left and the 'Building of a navy' on his right. The chorale still continued. The great group formed round the King in a kind of semicircle, of which his figure was the central point. He wore a general's uniform, the riband of the Black Eagle, (yellow,) many orders, and carried his helmet in his hand. On his right was Field-Marshal the Crown Prince, now Prince Imperial of Germany, whose services have so largely contributed to this end, and there were also Prince Charles and Prince Adalbert; on his left was the Grand Duke of Baden, and then, radiating at the sides, as it were, the Grand Duke of Coburg, the Grand Duke of Weimar, the hereditary Princes of Würtenberg, Weimar and Mecklenburg, the Duke of Augustenberg, the Duke Eugen of Würtemburg, and many more whose names may be written hereafter, Bavaria being fitly represented by her Princes and Generals. Outside the circle, and some distance apart on the left of it, stood Count BISMARCK—very pale, I thought, but never did man seem more calm, self-possessed, elevated as it were by some internal force, which caused all eyes to turn on the great figure with that indomitable face, where the will seems to be master and lord of all. The chorale over, the Court Preacher ROGGE, who is also military chaplain, read the Lord's Prayer and a Litany, to which the responses were sung by the band and by the 'congregation of the Princes.' The twenty-first Psalm followed, and then the reverend Chaplain delivered an impassioned discourse, 'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!' addressed to France. Then was sung a hymn, and the Lord's Prayer was said, and next came the chorale, 'Nun danket Gott,' &c., to the end. It was a very simple, touching ceremonial, and there was silence as the preacher pronounced the benediction. The King then bowed and took his place on a dais, surrounded by the flags of the regiments, amid immense enthusiasm. There was a rush so great I could not hear or get near enough to see what occurred for a moment, but the King was declared to be Emperor of Germany in the name of God, with such a mighty cheering and waving of helmets as never was heard or seen within the Chateau. Kaiser Wilhelm! And then on the tumult of voices rose the strains of what we call 'God save the Queen;' at the end of which the King received the congratulations of his Court at an impromptu levée. When he was proclaimed Emperor he seemed to be overcome with emotion, and wiped the tears from his eyes. He did this again and again, as he went round and thanked the Princes, shaking them by them by the hand. At 1¼ o'clock the ceremony was over. There is feasting all over Versailles—State dinners, banquets and rejoicings."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia and Ecuador on Bad Terms—The War Goes Bravely On in Bolivia—Bull-Fights Renewed at Lima—Chilian Loan of $4,000,000 on the Market.

PANAMA, Jan. 5.—The diplomatic relations existing between Ecuador and Colombia are, at present, of a disagreeable character. The Ambassador of Ecuador at Peru denies the report, however, that his Government contemplates hostilities against Colombia, and says that the misunderstanding is in a fair way of settlement. He also says that the people of Ecuador are in favor of peace....From Bolivia the news is that the war continues. A Government force of 1,300 men almost exterminated the insurgent forces at La Paz. There was much rejoicing among the people and enthusiasm among the troops in consequence....There has been a revival of bull fights in Lima....The Chilian Government has approved of the bill establishing the Glayanegra Coal Company....The Government loan of $4,000,000 in bonds of $1,000 each, has been placed on the market. Twenty per cent is made payable at an early date, and the remaining eighty per cent. within six years. The interest on the loan is six per cent. per annum.

WEST INDIES.

Admiral Lee at Havana—Grappling for the Lost Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—The United States steamer *Severn*, with Admiral LEE on board, arrived today at noon. All well. She will sail for Key West.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 8.—The *Dacia* continues to grapple for the cable. The weather is favorable for operations.

CANADA.

Small-Pox in New-Brunswick—Affairs of the Commercial Bank of St. John—The Fisheries—A Denial.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 8.—Several cases of small-pox were reported yesterday. Two deaths have occurred. Great numbers are applying for vaccination. The supply of vaccine matter is entirely exhausted. A fresh supply is expected by the steamer this evening....The report of the directors of the Commercial Bank shows that all the outstanding notes have been redeemed, and assets are being rapidly realized.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—The Montreal *Gazette* of this morning says that it is authorized to contradict in toto the statements of the New-York *Herald* with respect to the fishery question.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A New-Zealand Official After a Steam-Ship Subsidy—The Proposed Australian Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—VOGET, Postmaster-General of New-Zealand, will leave for New-York, Washington, and Europe on Thursday. In addition to steam-ship subsidy matters, he is charged with the negotiation of a loan of £7,000,000 for railroads in New-Zealand. It is proposed to have the first steamer, *Australian*, of the New-Zealand line, start here on March 10.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Strike Among Railroad Laborers in Philadelphia—The Police Persuade Them to Disperse—Possible Trouble Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The laborers on the new track which the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company is new engaged in laying between this city and Chester, struck for an increase of wages this morning. They have been receiving $1 25 per day, and demand $1 50. Their demands were not acceded to, and at 9 o'clock this morning a portion of the men, at work near, Gray's Ferry Junction, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, ceased operations, and then went along the entire sections, armed with clubs and other weapons, and by means of threats of violence compelled the other men to quit work. The gang engaged on this section comprises about 250 men. Some of the strikers went to a quarry a short distance off, and undertook to compel the men employed there to join in the strike. These men were getting different wages, and did not wish to be concerned in the affair, but they were finally forced to quit work. The laborers on the railroad were paid monthly. This morning when they stopped work they demanded the wages thus far made this month. The contractor, of course, was not prepared to pay the amount, and this difficulty came near leading to a disturbance. The men assumed a very threatening attitude, and said that they would not work nor allow anybody else to work until the pay was forthcoming. As is the case in all strikes, the movement seemed to be controlled by a few men, and the others had to quietly submit or run the risk of being assaulted. The Mayor was telegraphed to that a riot was threatened, and by his direction, Lieut. THOMAS, of the Reserve Corps, with a detail of thirteen Policemen from his own force and that of the First District, appeared at the scene about 12½ o'clock this afternoon. Lieut. THOMAS found that there was nothing to call for the active interference of the Police, and then he addressed the strikers in a conciliatory tone, assuring them, on behalf of the contractor, that they should receive the money due them to-morrow morning. This had the effect of dispersing the crowd, and no further trouble is anticipated. To-morrow morning other men will be set to work, and ample protection will be provided for them in case the strikers of today attempt to interfere with them.

Desperate Attempt to Murder and Rob a Saratoga Farmer.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Yesterday afternoon a desperate attempt was made at Clifton Park, in this county, by a young man named WALLACE VANDERCOOK, to murder and rob JOHN FELLOWS in the barn-yard of the latter. VANDERCOOK approached FELLOWS from behind, and fired one shot into his head, when FELLOWS dropped insensible; but before VANDERCOOK could rob him he recovered, and his assailant fled, and has not yet been arrested. Mr. FELLOWS is in a critical condition. VANDERCOOK is about nineteen years old, five feet seven inches in height, hair and complexion light, and walks very erect. When last seen he wore a brown cap, blue coat and light pants, all of poor quality.

THE WEST.

Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association—The Woolen Manufacturers' Association—Killed by a Sheriff—Miss Nilsson's Health.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—The annual session of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association commenced in this city this morning, at Farwell Hall. None of the leading champions who had been advertised were present, except Mrs. LIVERMORE and she soon left for the East. ....The fourth annual meeting of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association began here today. Mr. STEBBINS, of Detroit, offered a resolution in favor of schools or universities of technology, to include chemistry, as applied to textile fabrics and other special branches, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

LACROSSE, Wis., Feb. 8.—WILLIAM WICKES, a farmer, was shot dead near Bangor by the Sheriff, while resisting arrest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Dispatches received today from New-York state that such negotiations as have been pending between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and the Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad, with reference to the lease of the former, have entirely failed. This, it is thought, removes any doubt about the building of the Dayton short line.... NILSSON's health is restored, and she will resume her concerts next week.

Censure of the President Defeated in Ohio—Great Reduction of Valuation of Real Estate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—A resolution censuring Gen. GRANT for interfering in elections, especially in New-York, was defeated in the Senate today—yeas, 14; nays, 17....A bill has passed the House authorizing the Board of Equalization to reduce the total valuation of real estate in Ohio by $200,000,000.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERIES.

Amount Discovered Over $100,000—Stock Operations—Numerous Bank Accounts—Efforts of the Banks to Keep the Matter Secret.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The extensive series of forgeries committed by TRYON REAKIRT has been unearthed. Those discovered amount to over $100,000, and are scattered among various wholesale drug firms. He had over a dozen bank accounts, in all of which he had obtained loans on forged certificates. REAKIRT has been engaged in private stock speculations, having been a large dealer in "Reading;" and he has balances in nearly all the banks of this city, which he had used to further his operations, but not sufficient to cover the amount of the forgeries. REAKIRT was connected with the firms of JOHN REAKIRT & SON, and JANNEY, REAKIRT & CO., wholesale druggists, and his forgeries included those firms as well as that of his father. The banks concerned have kept the matter secret, in hopes of having the losses refunded, but the details have at last been divulged.

THE WEATHER.

Observations on Mount Washington—A Midwinter Ascent—Notes from Other Points.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 23.66, being a change of minus—13; thermometer, 17°; relative humidity, .83; wind, south; velocity of wind, 26 miles per hour. LUTHER L. HOLDEN and P. B. COGSWELL report: We made the ascent of Mount Washington today, accompanied by A. T. CLOUGH, of Warren, who spent several weeks here in the early part of the Winter as a photographer of the scientific party sojourning here, and by Prof. HUNTINGTON, the superintendent of the party, who came down the mountain and gave us a cordial welcome. The morning was pleasant when we commenced the ascent, at 10¼ A. M., but when about one-third of the way up a snow-squall struck us and worked into a storm, which still continues. The ascent was not so difficult as we expected to find it, and magnificent views were obtained for more than an hour after the ascent commenced. We arrived at 2:45 P. M., in good condition, and were welcomed by the other men of the party, Mr. SMITH, of the Signal service, and Mr. NELSON, Assistant Observer. The wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles per hour when we arrived, but it has now decreased to twenty-six miles an hour. We are easily situated, and have no reason to regret our trip to the highest inhabited point east of the Rocky Mountains.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—A snow-storm commenced at noon and continues this evening.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A quite lively snow-storm prevailed here since 4 o'clock P. M. It has since moderated, and is now raining. A special dispatch from Council Bluffs, Iowa, says a severe snow-storm has prevailed there all day. It is snowing hard at Omaha, Des Moines, Davenport and Peoria. A high wind also prevails and it is very cold.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga...	30.04	45	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore......	30.22	37	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass...	29.99	34	N. E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Buffalo.........	29.84	33	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston......	30.05	50	N.W.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Cheyenne......	29.45	24	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago.........	29.71	37	N.	Gentle.	Snow.
Cincinnati, O..	29.87	43	S. W.	....	L. Rain.
Cleveland......	29.83	38	S.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Corinne........	29.35	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit.........	29.75	32	S. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Duluth, Minn..	30.08	5	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.11	71	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.01	41	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.07	63	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee......	29.79	27	N.W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Mobile, Ala.....	30.08	61	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans...	30.07	60	E.	....	Cloudy.
New-York......	30.03	36	N.	Gentle.	Mist.
Omaha.........	30.21	5	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego.........	29.92	33	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia...	30.07	38	N. E.	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg.......	29.96	40	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me...	30.13	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.97	31	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
San Francisco..	30.36	50	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah.......	30.08	53	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis.......	30.01	33	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul........	30.12	3	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O......	29.82	33	....	Calm.	Snow.
Washington....	30.01	53	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.08	47	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Norfolk.........	30.07	37	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-London...	29.91	32	N.	....	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Masonic—The Grand Chapter at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Grand Chapter resumed it labor at 11 o'clock this morning. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Grand High Priest, Rees G. Williams, of Utica; Deputy Grand High Priest, Thomas Cassidy, of New-York; Grand King, Joseph B. Shaffee, of Binghamton; Grand Scribe, David F. Day, of Buffalo; Grand Treasurer, J. S. Dickerman, of Albany; Grand Secretary, C. G. Fox, of Buffalo; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Murray, of Johnstown.

At the afternoon session the officers elect were duly installed. M. E. Grand High Priest REES S. WILLIAMS, announced the following appointments:

Grand Captain of the Host, R. P. Flower, Watertown; Grand Royal Arch Captain, Stephen Clough, Trumansburg; Grand Master of the Third Vail, George Van Vleit, New-York; Grand Master of the Second Vail, J. Williams Wait, Sandy Hill; Grand Master of the First Vail, W. A. Baldwin, Wellsville; Grand Lecturer, Jackson H. Chase, Albany; Grand Tyler, Amza Fuller, Albany.

The evening session was devoted to the exemplification of the work under the supervision of Grand Lecturer JACKSON H. CHASE, Thirty-third, after which the Grand Chapter adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 8.—CURLY HARRIS, partner of DAVIS, of Philadelphia, and a notorious criminal, was arrested here, on Monday, for an attempt to kill an officer in Philadelphia. A writ of habeas corpus was served upon the officers, which will be heard to-morrow.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—At a Republican caucus held to-night the time for the holding of the caucus for the nomination of State Treasurer, Controller, Directors of the joint companies and other State officers, was fixed for next Wednesday night.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—SAM TURNER, who recently gave an exhibition of rat killing by terriers, on his premises at the North End, was today fined $10 on the charge of cruelty to animals.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill was defeated in the State Senate at Frankfort by a vote of 23 to 12. The Senate refused to reconsider by the same vote.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—At an early hour this morning in a saloon, No. 29 Pratt-street, JAMES P. SEAGYS was killed by being struck on the head with a pitcher by ISAAC M. TURNELL. TURNELL has been arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The extensive distillery of D. S. THOMPSON, at Pekin, Ill., was burned last night. No further particulars have been received.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—The lower branch of the Legislature, this morning, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 34 to 24.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—A boy, aged eleven years, son of Mr. CORNELL, of Barrington, was drowned in Warren River last evening by falling through the ice.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 8.—A man named HALL, at Newburg, drank a quart of whisky, last night, on a bet for $1 he could walk off with it; but he walked only ten or fifteen feet, and then dropped. He died during the night. The bet has been declared a draw.

Peter Cooper and the New Tax-Levy Scheme.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 6.

There are many surprising things in these days, and one of them is Mr. PETER COOPER's defense of TWEED's autocratic Government of New-York City. Now, Mr. COOPER is a good old man; he is a philanthropist, and means to do right in all things. But the infirmity of age is upon him, and he is the victim of a confidence game practiced by adroit Tammany thimble-riggers. This is the reasonable and the only charitable explanation of Mr. COOPER's support of the Tammany autocracy of New-York. There was a sort of organization in the Metropolis known as the Citizens' Association; Mr. COOPER was its President. Its professed object was to expose maladministration in the Government of the City. But a year ago or more its leading spirit, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, constituting all there was, in fact, of the pretended Association, went over to Tammany; supported Tammany legislation; recommended Tammany's programme for the autocratic Government of the Metropolis. And now PETER COOPER, the deceived philanthropist, as "President" of the defunct association thus merged into Tammany, is persuaded to raise his feeble voice before the Chamber of Commerce in behalf of Tammany's style of government. The Chamber listened with surprise that even so old a man could thus be led astray, but SANDS made his point for TWEED & Co., and that was all he cared for. The Government thus commended by the good old man, deluded as he undoubtedly is, everybody knows to be in the hands of four men—TWEED, the "boss," SWEENY, the financier, CONNOLLY, his associate, and HALL, the Mayor. There never was a more perfect despotism. The machine is worked just as these men dictate. From $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 are annually drawn from the tax-payers. To show how the money goes, one fact may be cited as an illustration. To secure newspaper support such as money may purchase, the official canvass of the recent election was ordered published in some twenty odd newspapers, most of these journals of small circulation, and never heard of outside a limited circle in the City. The cost of this job to the tax-payers is about $200,000! The canvass was so strung out with repetition and verbiage, that it made a volume of 500 printed pages of about the size of an ordinary counting-house ledger. In this form it was put forth as a single issue of TWEED's paper, the New-York *Transcript* we believe is its name. Then extras were struck off for other journals that secured the job. This is but one example, and a comparatively small one, of the manner the public money is squandered by the autocratic Government which PETER COOPER is made to praise. The old man is certainly to be pitied; but honest people who can read, and are in the habit of doing their own thinking, cannot help detesting the gang who thus misuse and abuse him, as they cannot fail to see from the evidence of their own senses the true character of the Government which so robs and bribes and misgoverns under their hypocritical pretence of "Democracy."

From the Syracuse Journal.

In those days when the Citizens' Association of the City of New-York was supposed to have a little inherent virtue which was not vitiated by the gigantic secret organization whose destruction the Association was intended to accomplish, the words of PETER COOPER had considerable weight with the public. But those days have gone by, and we shall never see their like again. As JIM FISK would say, they have "gone where the woodbine twineth;" and now PETER COOPER's varnish and veneering which he applies to the Citizens' Association is too thin to deceive the most short-sighted.

Imagine the four gentlemen, whose names are the synonym for Tammany Hall, in their great persuasive and assuring act of convincing unsuspecting, generous PETER COOPER, that "it is their determination to secure accountability and economy in all the departments of the Government of the City of New-York." The picture is ludicrous—extremely ludicrous.

What a *coleur de rose* view Mr. COOPER takes of the work which has been done by the Citizens' Association! "The Association," substantially says Mr. COOPER, "has labored persistently through a long course of years to obtain much needed reforms, and now TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL are leading the people up out of their great tribulation." Well! every one to his own taste. Though Mr. COOPER has such confidence in the principal gentleman holding power in New-York, there are very many who disagree with him on that point. Some of the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce took such strong exceptions to his wholesale laudation of Tammany Hall, as to disavow any indorsement of his paper, and to cause the clerk to make a record on the minutes of the meeting that Mr. COOPER alone was responsible for the opinions expressed by him.

Shocking Accident at a Paper-Mill—A Girl Torn to Pieces by the Machinery.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 7.

Saturday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the paper-mill of BECKETT & LAURIE was the scene of a terrible accident, in which a young and interesting girl was hurried into eternity without a moment's warning. MARGARET KRIEGENHAFER, an employe in the mill, was engaged in carrying rags on the third floor, when she fell through a trap-door on to the whirling machinery below, and was instantly severed in twain. The spectacle of the mangled body, it is said, was a most horrid one. The ribs were torn on the right side from the back-bone, the body was almost cut in two in the back just below the shoulders, and there were numerous other bruises and lacerations. The face, however, was not touched, and it presented an appearance of peaceful repose, as though she had fallen asleep.

"Fashionable" Intelligence.

From Mr. James Fisk, Jr.'s Sun.

Mme. CELINE MONTALAND and her mother sailed for Europe on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., has broken up her establishment in Boston, and will hereafter reside in this City with her husband.

Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., opened the ball of the Ninth Regiment by dancing with Mrs. FISK.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of this City will be found full and complete in regard to its receipts, expenditures and present condition. There are three conditions upon which the soundness of life insurance companies rest, and these are: The sufficiency of their receipts to meet their engagements, their safe investment, and prudence and economy in expenses. In these the Mutual Benefit Company stands in the front rank. Its assets are $22,012,638 82. Economy in expenses has long been a feature in this Company, and the statement of the present year shows a less percentage of expense to premiums than during 1869. [The ratio of expenses, excluding taxes, is 11.09 in premiums alone, and in receipts 9.06, against 11.80 and 9.34, respectively, last year.] Sound and well-conducted life insurance companies are among the most useful of all institutions. How many homes have been blessed by the $10,000,000 which this Company has paid to widows and orphans since its organization.—*Newark Journal.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all for dyspepsia and diseases of the liver and kidneys. E. J. LEVY, 7 Hudson R. R. depot, Varick-st.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Attention is called to the Sale of valuable property to be offered at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MONROE AND CHERRY STREETS.—Nineteen lots, each 20 by 100 feet.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—No. 19, four-story attic and basement brick store and dwelling, 17.10 by 45 feet; lot, 100 feet.

CHERRY-STREET, NOS. 216 AND 218.—The three-story attic and brick houses, each 22.6 by about 45 feet; lots, 117 feet.

Full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

CLARK—COSSART.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, at Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, MELVILLE B. CLARK to FANNIE E., only daughter of J. Edward Cossart, all of this City.

CLEVELAND—BELLUTY.—At Flatbush, at the house of Mr. Thomas Kinton, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., MOSES CLEVELAND, of Southhold, L. I., to ELLEN KINTON BELLUTY, of Flatbush.

DEKAY—CRAVEN.—At Grace Church, Tuesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Trinity Church, New-Haven, SIDNEY B. DEKAY to MINNA, daughter of Alfred W. Craven, Esq., all of New-York.

SMITH—CONART.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871, at St. Mathews Church, Jersey City, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, A. J. SMITH to KATE L., daughter of Emanuel Conart, all of New-York City.

DIED.

BURDEN.—Suddenly, at Sherridan, near Toronto, Canada, on Sunday, 5th inst., MARIA, relict of Joseph W. Burden, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral service at the Gothic Church, on Grand-st., corner of Ewen, Williamsburg, Long Island, on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BREWSTER.—At Orange, N. J., on Feb. 6, 1871, suddenly, LEMUEL BREWSTER, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will be on Thursday, Feb. 9, at 11½ A. M., from the house of his son-in-law, George S. Stephenson, on Walnut-st., Orange. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange Junction Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CORBY.—On Tuesday, 7th inst., Mrs. ESTHER CORBY, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Sutherland, No. 457 West 21st-st., on Friday morning, 10th inst., at 11½ o'clock.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, MARY CLARKE, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Friday, Feb. 10, at 3½ o'clock.

CORNEILLE.—On Wednesday, 8th inst., at No. 249 Madison-st., SULLIVAN HARDY, aged 13 months, son of Rev. Samuel J. and Lydia A. Corneille, fell asleep in Jesus.

Funeral from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

EASTMAN.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., LINCOLN, the youngest son of Henry W. and Lydia M. Eastman, aged 6 years on the 2d inst.

Funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Roslyn. Train on Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

GILFORD.—On Monday, Feb. 6, of measles, JACOB TOWNSEND GILFORD, son of Thomas Buchanan and Sarah Gilford, aged 2 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 465 Lexington-av., on Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GLENDINNING.—On Monday, Feb. 6, THOMAS GLENDINNING, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jas. H. Weild, No. 49 Gregory-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on the 8th inst., ANNA MARIA, infant daughter of Thomas and Maria E. Hegeman.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No 133 3d-st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LAMB.—WILLIAM COKELEY LAMB, infant son of Richard Lamb.

Funeral from residence, No. 59 Carmine-st., New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M., Feb. 9.

LEONARD.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, GEORGE LEONARD, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church, Flushing, on Friday morning at 12½ o'clock. The relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 126 Sands-st., at 10 A. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12. Carriages in attendance on arrival of train at Flushing.

MERRILL.—At Kenosha, Wis., Tuesday morning, Jan. 31, by the burning of the Haliday House, KATE, wife of Joseph B. Merrill, (formerly of this City,) and four children.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

MOONEY.—Killed near New-Hamburg, by the terrible accident on the Hudson River Road, on Monday night, Feb. 6, EDWARD LAWRENCE MOONEY, only son of Edward and Laura A. Mooney, aged 23 years and 6 days.

ROBERTSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, HENRY L., eldest son of Tim. Y. and Mary A. Robertson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 426 East 120th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

STEINWAY.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, HENRY STEINWAY, aged 74 years, after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Steinway Hall, 14th-st., next Thursday, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The remains will be interred in the family vault on Chapel Hill, Green-Wood Cemetery.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 8, Dr. JAMES W. SCOTT, aged 36 years, No. 8 University-place.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEAVER.—At Winooski, Vt., on Thursday, Feb. 3, J. W. WEAVER, in the 73d year of his age.

WILKINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, in this City, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, on Friday, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 7½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASES, for movements of American manufacture, in ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; the most elegant, durable, popular, and the best GOLD WATCH CASES ever made for so little money. For sale by leading jewelers throughout the country.

Descriptive circulars sent on application, by

J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY desiring to unite in the petition of the English and American shareholders to the Legislature for repeal of the Directors Classification act, will find copies for signature at the offices of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-st.

JOHN SWAN, Agent for English Shareholders.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,284.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF JOHN ADAMS.

Begun by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Completed by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Revised and corrected. 2 vols. 16mo. Extra cloth. $3.

This important and interesting work has been prepared with the greatest care from a large mass of original documents, supplemented by the varied personal recollections of the distinguished authors.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

A New Variorum Edition of Romeo and Juliet. Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, A. M. 8vo. Beautifully printed on large superfine toned paper. Extra cloth, gilt top, uncut. $7 50.

A superb and unique edition, embracing everything of value connected with this celebrated play. The notes and commentary may be deemed exhaustive.

ÆSCHYLUS.

By REGINALD S. COPLESTON, A. B., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Oxford. Being Vol. VII. of Ancient Classics for English Readers. Small 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.

The aim of the present series will be to explain, sufficiently for general readers, who those great writers were, and what they wrote, and to give, wherever possible, some connected outline of the story which they tell, or the facts which they record, checked by the results of modern investigations.

A NEW EDITION OF ELEMENTS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

By B. HOWARD RAND, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College. Carefully Revised, with additions. Illustrated. 12mo. Extra cloth. $2.

"Medical students may feel themselves greatly indebted to Prof. Rand for furnishing them with a text-book so portable, convenient and concise, and yet so lucid and full, as to the really essential elements of chemistry."—*Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

For sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Canal Question—Important Action.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to consider the report of Committee No. 6 on the subject of the canals. Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE presided, and the following resolutions were read by Mr. JOHNSTON as embodying the views of the Committee:

Resolved, That the State canals being the only available avenues for the transportation of that portion of the products of the West which the railways are unable to carry to the tide-water, and the most effectual, if not the only, check upon combinations to exact unreasonable rates of freight on the other avenues to market, should be administered solely in the interests of commerce, and not for the purpose of making any profit thereon beyond the amounts required to keep the canals in an efficient state of repair under honest and capable management; to pay the interest on the debt incurred for their construction, and provide a moderate annual contribution to the sinking fund (not exceeding one per cent. of the principal) for the redemption of the canal debt; but imposing no other tax whatever upon what has been justly styled "the right of way for the million," and should be made, without delay, free commercial channels for the common use of all the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the varying conditions and exigencies of the commerce of the country require that the power to change the rates of toll should reside in the executive administration of the canals, without being forced to resort to special legislative sanction; and that the Chamber of Commerce will favor the adoption of such an amendment as will secure this power and effect the objects specified in the first resolution.

Resolved, That it be referred to Committee No. 6 to report an amendment to the Constitution in accordance with the spirit of the above resolutions.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON stated that no amendment was presented because the resolutions, if adopted, would be referred back to the Committee, when they would prepare an amendment, as referred to in the resolutions.

Mr. RUGGLES offered an amendment to the effect that the canal should be for the advantage of the people of the United States, and not for the people of Canada. In the course of his remarks he said that the argument had been used that the Erie Canal was an obsolete work, and that the railroads do all the duty to commerce. Since the canal had been built it had carried one hundred and seventeen million tons. When it was first built a barrel of flour would cost to carry from Cayuga Lake to Albany $2 50; now it could be done for one-fifth. The canal paid for itself in 1837. The speaker gave some facts to illustrate the value of the canal to commerce. The saving in transportation by means of the canal was $877,000,000. This boon has cost the people of New-York since its completion $59,492,000; interest, $34,000,000. We have received gross tolls, $103,000,000 from 1836 to 1870. The expense of repairs has been $31,000,000—nearly twice as much as it would have been had there been a systematic administration of the canals not elected by the people. The sum we have left is only $71,000,000. The people were consequently taxed $19,000,000, which paid the debt within $2,000,000. It is now claimed that the $5,000,000 auction and salt duties levied by Mr. CLINTON must be paid back; also that the State parted with $3,000,000 on which she must have compound interest, making in twenty-five years about $15,000,000. This brings the canal debt down to about $14,979,000. The vegetable food of this county is being diverted from this City, to its great loss. The amendment "and should be made without undue delay the right of way for all nations," was accepted by the mover of the resolutions, which were thereupon adopted.

Mr. ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo, was introduced, and said that as he had been misrepresented in the West, he desired to set himself right. This was a most important question, affecting all classes of the community. The founders of the canal system did not do it for this State alone, but for the whole race. He was perfectly familiar with this question; the free canal policy had been affirmed by the people at the last election. The vote shows that 182,000 did not vote on this question, because the ticket was not sent into the interior of the State, and placed in the hands of the people. The policy was entitled to 100,000 majority, and would undoubtedly have received it. He had tables to show where the grain goes, and how it is diverted from this City. Mr. GREELEY said that for every million expended on the canals we got back one hundred million; and SEYMOUR said that for every dollar of tolls we lose ten dollars. Notwithstanding this Mr. GREELEY proposed to sell the canals to the highest bidder. Mr. CHURCH proposed to load the canal with sixty-five million of dollars to be paid back to the people of the State. The speaker considered that the imposition of tolls was wrong, but the canal debt must be paid in order to get rid of the charter of 1846, which was founded on a policy blind to the interests of the State and the people. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and the debates show that the members were in favor of running the canals in accordance with the provisions of 1846. The remedy lies in an amendment to the Constitution. The speaker then gave a history of the early canals of Europe, to show that two centuries ago the principle was the same as to canal management as it is today. Longer inaction on this subject will lead to serious injury to the canals and the people of the State. The remarks of Mr. HATCH were listened to with great attention, and at their close he was warmly complimented. The Chamber then adjourned.

THE HILL MURDER TRIAL.

The Evidence for the Defense—The Case Given to the Jury—A Verdict of Assault and Battery Rendered.

The trial of JACOB HILL, on an indictment for manslaughter, by causing the death of his wife in October last, was continued in the Camden County Court yesterday. Dr. CULLEN of Camden, who performed the post-mortem examination, resumed his testimony. He deposed that it was his opinion, from the appearance of the deceased when he saw her dead, that she was more or less addicted to drink; deceased was somewhat flabby; persons of this nature are more liable to fits of apoplexy and more likely to have an effusion of blood on the brain; the blow on the head or apoplexy, might have produced the clot of blood. The first witness for the defense was JOHN S. REED, who deposed to having known deceased for fourteen years; never saw her drink, but saw her intoxicated about two or three times a week.

SARAH KAIGHN testified that she lived with deceased as a domestic about a year and a half since; saw deceased drink a number of times; she was in the habit of drinking too much for her own good; she often showed the effects of it; saw her in fits once, when defendant carried her out of the bar-room; saw her the afternoon she was hurt, and she appeared intoxicated; never saw Mr. HILL abuse her.

ROSA FALLMER, who lived in the house with deceased during April of last year, testified that she saw Mrs. HILL drink once, and saw her on four or five occasions when she seemed to be under the influence of liquor; she told me she was subject to fits when highly excited; saw her the Saturday before she died, and she did not appear to be sober.

EDMUND A. READ testified to having known the deceased since she went to reside in Camden; have seen her intoxicated occasionally, and frequently under the effects of liquor; have seen her sitting asleep in the bar-room and on the portico.

ROSA HILL being sworn said: She lived for two years in the house with the prisoner; left there about three months since; saw the deceased drink brandy and frequently drunk; saw her have fits; saw her on the afternoon before her death about 4 o'clock, and she was not sober.

A number of other witnesses also bore testimony to the intemperate habits of the deceased, and her proneness to fits. Counsel on both sides ably addressed the jury, after which the Court delivered an intelligent and impartial charge, and the jury retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of three hours, found him guilty of assault and battery.

Twenty Years' Imprisonment for a Heinous Offense—Just Sentence by Recorder Hackett.

Several hours were devoted at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, to the trial of CHARLES McDERMOTT, a butcher, aged nineteen, who was indicted on a charge of having committed an indecent assault on ELIZA J. DONOHUE, aged thirteen years. It appeared that the offense was perpetrated during the absence of the little girl's parents, who are poor laboring people, from their home in the tenement-house at No. 444 West Fortieth-street, and that the prisoner bound and gagged his victim and practiced other cruelties of a revolting character toward her. A woman named ELIZA KELLY, who was produced as a witness, endeavored to disprove the testimony of the girl, but the jury considered the latter evidence as the most truthful and straightforward, and accordingly found a verdict against McDERMOTT. In imposing sentence on the culprit, Recorder HACKETT said: "I only regret that I cannot sentence you to death. A more brutal case I never saw. As it is, I give you the extreme penalty allowed, twenty years in the State Prison, and hard labor."

It is understood that McDERMOTT's father is an inmate of the State Prison at the present time.

Prisoners Sentenced.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge SUTHERLAND, the following-named prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced:

JOHN MARSHALL, petit larceny; six months in Penitentiary. MICHAEL McCABE, attempt at grand larceny; six months in Penitentiary. BRIDGET O'KANE, larceny; one year in State Prison.

Alleged Unfaithful Custodian of Bankrupt Goods.

In the matter of GEORGE SANDFORD PRICE, a bankrupt, a decision was rendered by Judge BLATCHFORD, of the District Court, yesterday. Mr. Little, a Register in Bankruptcy, certified that STEWART YOUNG, the assignee in the case, sold certain property belonging to the estate without any authority, and that he retained the proceeds in his possession, refusing to give any account of his stewardship. Register LITTLE also claimed that the assignee loaned money out of the funds of the estate on unsecured notes without obtaining the sanction of the Court. Judge BLATCHFORD decided that the assignee must show cause before him on Saturday next why he should not be removed from the place. He also granted an order suspending the sale of certain property in the case which the assignee has advertised.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appointments—Serious Charge Against a Principal—Registration of Pupils.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, complaining that the Principal of the Male Department of Grammar School No. 31, has for a long time been guilty of a serious dereliction of duty, and asking that an investigation be made into the facts, with a view to his removal. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

A communication was presented from A. T. GALLAGHER, Principal Grammar School No. 31, complaining of the absence of two of his assistant teachers since the 23d of December last, and asking that an investigation be made as to the condition of the school under his charge. Referred to Committee on Teachers.

A communication was received from JEREMIAH O'HALLARAN, against whom certain charges were made by FARRELL DORRITY, (already published,) denying that he is guilty of the misconduct alleged, and also denying that the Board has any jurisdiction in the matter. Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Resolutions were adopted appointing WILHELMINA M. BONSTEDT Principal of Female Department of Grammar School No. 59; JULIA A. SMITH, Principal of Female Department of Grammar School No. 45; ANNIE McVEY, Principal of Primary School No. 3; Mrs. NANCY VAUGHN, Vice-Principal of Primary School No. 3.

Mr. WOOD reviewed at considerable length the City Superintendent's annual report, after which he offered a resolution directing the Principals of schools, in registering new pupils, not to register those whose names have already been registered in other schools during the year. It was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Mr. WOOD also offered a resolution directing that hereafter two examinations be made of the pupils of the public schools during each year. Referred to the Committee on Studies.

A further resolution was offered by Mr. WOOD, directing that in the course of studies, the analysis of sentences be hereafter confined to pupils of the first and second grades. Referred to the Committee on Studies.

Another resolution by Mr. WOOD, directing that Gillott's pen No. 353 be hereafter supplied in the public schools, and no other kind, was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

The Board then adjourned.

Exposition of Textile Fabrics at A. T. Stewart's Store—A Magnificent Display.

The exposition of textile fabrics which opened yesterday at A. T. STEWART's uptown store, can be truly said to surpass all attempts of the kind that have ever before taken place in this or any other country. Since the beginning of the present war in Europe, Mr. STEWART's agents have been steadily buying silk, laces, ribbons, in fact every article or luxury which the French manufacturers were obliged to dispose of; and this, too, while his customary supplies were coming in, so that at the present time a better selection of the known and unknown articles appertaining to a lady's dress can be made in this one block than was formerly possible by a trip half round the world.

On entering the building the old *habitués* of the place cannot help being astonished at the immense improvement effected by the re-arrangement of the departments, which now, instead of being isolated, so that the buyer of fancy goods might unwittingly stumble into the mourning department, or *vice versa*, extend in regular order across the entire store from Broadway to Fourth-avenue. The central department, extending east and west from the rotunda, is devoted to the different qualities and varieties of silks, or goods into the construction of which silk enters. This is, perhaps, the most marked feature in the exhibition. On either side are festoons of bright silks reaching from the ceiling to the floor; the colors of which have been graduated with artistical skill, so that each section presents an harmonious appearance. In the Broadway section are to be found the light Japanese or Mikado silks, adapted for street or walking dresses, which are remarkable for being as inexpensive as they are pretty; here, too, are velvets of all qualities and prices, from the cheaper kinds at $2, up to the fine soft material, worth more than $30 per yard. The Fourth-avenue section is devoted to Swiss, Lyons and American silks. Though of good quality, these are not high priced, but are intended for ordinary use, or for those who discard a dress after a few evenings' wear. The American silk is a specialty, and is claimed to be superior to any foreign silk that can be sold at the same price; it is manufactured at Hartford, and constitutes a new branch of American industry. The rotunda, which formerly monopolized the silk business, now contains only the more expensive qualities. This part of the building is decorated from the floor to the roof, and reminds one of some Arabian palace, an impression which even the noise and hurry of business fails to dispel. On every side are the most costly fabrics of the French looms; the Grande Duchesse silk, which will not crease if drawn through a ring; the new shade Frou-Frou, which is destined to eclipse all rivals in the Spring trade, besides an infinite variety of entirely new patterns and colors, justifying the assertion so often made by French manufacturers, that their best and most expensive goods go to the United States. The object of this display is to bring this fact to public notice; Mr. STEWART declaring that a stroll through a dry-goods store where everything is neatly folded up, and tucked away on shelves, only to be shown when asked for, can never give the purchaser an adequate idea of the extent or variety of the stock; but by an exhibition of every kind which includes samples of all the latest imported goods, a full opportunity is offered for making a selection. In every department the same idea is carried out; costly India shawls, which are worth their weight in gold, and which are generally hidden way in the recesses of camphor-trunks, are here brought to light; laces of such delicate texture that they can be worn either as a shawl or as a bridal-vail, float gracefully over dumb, wooden models. The dress-making section should not be forgotten; one of the chief attractions in that quarter is a bridal-dress of unparalleled beauty, both as to material and finish; the cost of which, or a similar one, is asserted to be much less than is usually charged by our first-class modistes. Taken as an experiment, Mr. STEWART's "exposition" may be pronounced a decided success. It will continue for several days, and judging from the number of people who were there yesterday, will be almost universally visited by our citizens.

The Union Hill Tragedy—Further Details.

The ill-fated old man who was found murdered in Union Hill on Tuesday morning, as reported yesterday, has been identified as a destitute *habitué* of that locality. His name is CHAS. KRAFT. The evidence taken at the inquest yesterday directed suspicion toward ANTON HAAS, a saloon keeper, and a Jew named NATHAN BERG, whom HENRY BREMER swore he saw beating the deceased. This evidence was sustained by PETER BERGEN. OSTHEMIER, who discovered the mangled body, slept in the bell-tower that night, during which he heard a voice exclaiming, "In God's name, have you no pity for an old man?" and another shouting, "No, we have no pity for you."

CHARLES HAAS, one of the accused, was next placed on the stand. He was extremely nervous, and large beads of perspiration chased each other from his feverish forehead. He testified he was in a grocery-store about twelve o'clock on Monday night, when the deceased entered and said he had no place to stop; witness took the old man to the keeper of the lodging-house, who refused to admit without an order from the Overseer of the Poor; BREMER and witness then took the old man upstairs, when FREY persistently refused to let him sleep there; we took him then down to the street, and, knowing of no place to get him a lodging, we advised the old man to go to West Hoboken; the deceased walked toward Palisade-avenue; BERG had hold of him; the old man was kind of half tight; I then left him with BERG and went into a saloon with others to drink, when I got sick, and on leaving the saloon I fell down on the sidewalk; BERG had no coat on that night; when BERG came into BOOTS' I did not ask him where he had left the old man; saw afterward the old man lying on the snow, and BERG trying to raise him up; heard BREMER say to BERG, "If you strike that man, I'll strike you;" did not hear the old man cry "murder" or "help." After some further testimony was elicited of no importance, and as conflicting as that already given, the inquest was adjourned until today. Yesterday a piece of a shoe said to have been worn by HAAS was found near the scene of the tragedy.

County Council, U. L. of A.

The New-York County Council, Union League of America, holds a session at No. 594 Broadway this (Thursday) evening. At the recent meeting of the National Council, in the code of principles adopted, were included "the formation of a union of those who cherish the principles of republican government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, who maintain the Union and the Constitution, who sustain the national honor and faith, who favor the interests of the working men of the nation, who uphold the American idea of free education, who condemned public appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of sectarian schools and institutions, who are determined to secure the purity of the ballot-box, and to aid in electing only honest and capable men to offices of honor and trust." We believe persons from any part of the City may be admitted as members by a vote of three-fourths of those present at the meeting.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Alarming Increase of Small-Pox—Important Report from the City Sanitary Inspector—Petition Against the East-Side Dumping Ground, and Revocation of the Permit.

The Board of Health met yesterday in regular weekly session, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Barr, Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly and Smith present.

The Attorney recommended and the Board ordered that suits be commenced in fourteen cases of violation of the Tenement-house act, and twenty-eight cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board. Suits were also ordered to be commenced against a number of physicians and clergymen for failing to make returns of deaths, marriages and births. In four cases excuses were presented by physicians, against whom suits had been previously ordered, were deemed satisfactory, and the suits were discontinued without costs.

Section No. 166 of the Sanitary Code, providing that the slaughtering of animals shall not be permitted in any part of the City between Second and Tenth avenues after the 1st day of December, 1870, the Sanitary Committee reported, according to the resolution passed at the last meeting, in favor of giving several butchers, who agree to move on the 1st of May, a permit to continue until that date. As this course would be a violation by the Board of its own ordinances, it was not adopted, but was placed on file, with the understanding that suits be not commenced for the enforcement of the ordinance until after the 1st of May.

The following highly important report was then read:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NO. 301 MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

To the Board of Health of the Health Department, Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary:

I have the honor to submit the following comparative statement of the contagious diseases reported to this Bureau for the two weeks ending Feb. 4, 1871:

Week ending Jan. 28—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 64; small-pox, 27; measles, 95; diphtheria, 17; relapsing fever, 3.

Week ending Feb. 4—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 89; small-pox, 71; measles, 119; diphtheria, 15; relapsing fever, 1.

The above tabulated statement shows a rapid increase in the number of small-pox, scarlet fever and measles the past week. Extra exertions having been instituted during the past week in the removal of patients with small-pox to hospitals and in the disinfection and fumigation of infected places, the numbers reported during the present week have rapidly diminished. The daily average of last week was 10 1-7 cases per day, while the subsequent three days, to present date, show an average of 4½ per day.

With respect to the contagion of small-pox, there seems to be an erroneous impression in the public mind and among some of the medical profession which leads to deplorable results. The idea that a mild case of varioloid will not reproduce small-pox, or that there is scarcely any danger of infection therefrom, results in a neglect of all sanitary precautions against its spread. Daily experience proves the fact that small-pox is really as easily transmitted or communicated to other persons (unprotected by thorough vaccination) from the mildest case of varioloid as from the worst form of small-pox. The poison is only one of degree, being the same in both instances, varioloid being simply small-pox modified by the vaccine of cow-pock. The same sanitary precautions to prevent its spread are as absolutely necessary in the one case as the other. Indeed, as a rule, more care is required to isolate effectually a patient suffering with the mild form of varioloid than one with small-pox, for the reason that such patient is less disposed to submit to restraint than one who is too sick to leave his room. Neither do the friends feel that alarm for the safety of their own persons, or of others, concerning the mild, that they do with reference to the severe form of this disease. Professional men, also, are apt to treat such mild cases with indifference in respect to sanitary requirements; hence public alarm is quieted, and the disease is thereby rapidly communicated. In a great City like this, with its multitudes unceasingly intermingling, the medical profession have a duty toward the public, as well as Boards of Health or sanitary officers, and should upon every occasion impress upon their patients the necessity of sanitary precautions and requirements in all cases of contagious diseases, whether mild or severe, for, the seed once sown, no one can define its limits. The same observations apply with equal force respecting scarlatina; the different varieties of this disease being equally contagious and even more fatal in their effects. Scarlatina, scarlatine, scarlet rash, scarlet fever, and malignant scarlet fever are synonymous terms, for the same infectious and contagious disease, the different appellations merely indicating a difference in its severity. Too much care, with reference to the means of communicating this contagion, cannot be exercised by every person in whose family it may occur, both during the active stage and subsequently, during the desquamative stage; and, like the milder forms of small-pox, the milder degrees of scarlatina become more dangerous to the public, on account of less care with reference to quarantine and sanitary precautions concerning clothing, bedding, and intermingling with others. Its portability, by the clothing of persons visiting the sick-room, is a prolific source of communicating the infection.

Respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
City Sanitary Inspector.

A map was then exhibited, showing that the larger portion of the cases of small-pox were along the East River, from Forty-second to Sixtieth-street, and Dr. MORRIS explained that they had discovered a man at the foot of East Fifty-seventh-street bringing over clothing from the Small-pox Hospital, and complaint being made to the Commissioners of Public Charities, that method of spreading the pestilence was instantly abrogated, and the daily increase dropped from ten to four. The subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee for full examination and report.

The Public Administrator made a request to the Board through the Register of Records to have printed on certificates of death a question, the answer to which will show the next of kin of deceased, as it frequently happens from lack of such information the Public Administrator is unable to properly perform his duty. The subject was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances. The Register of Records also presented a communication asking a modification of the ordinance requiring returns of deaths so far as the institutions under the Commissioners of Charities are concerned, for the reason that it is impossible for the physicians in the public hospitals to comply with the law. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A petition signed by 203 citizens was read asking for the abatement of the great nuisance caused by the manure heaps at the foot of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, East River, where eighty car-loads are deposited daily, making heaps from twenty-five to fifty feet high, by which such stenches are generated that the neighborhood is intolerable, and many premises are vacant. Commissioner SMITH moved that the permit to dump manure there be revoked, which was seconded by MANIERRE, and an animated debate ensued, during which it was shown that the place is nothing better than a depot for curing manure. The motion was strongly opposed by Mr. MULLALY, but it was carried, by the following vote: Bosworth, Ceccarini, Manierre and S. Smith for the motion, and Barr, Gross and Mullaly against it.

Some routine business having been transacted, the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENT.

Protest Against Bonding the County—First Reading of the Proposed Bill.

At an adjourned meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission yesterday, DANIEL LOW, who is not a member of the Commission, read by the special permission of that body, a protest against bonding Richmond County. He contended that the plans for drainage are too costly, and that the measure would be unjust to those portions of the island where no drainage is needed, as at Castleton. He was willing to drain his own lands if his neighbors would do so with theirs. The protest also states that the county is about $1,000,000 in debt, and the proposed measure will increase the taxes. Moreover, if the project be carried out the subscriber will be forced to sell his property as he would not be able to pay the taxes. The protest was received and laid on the table. Professor WILCOX then moved that 250 copies of the report of the Committee on Transportation and Intercommunication be printed and given to members for distribution. Mr. J. D. DIX suggested that a thousand copies be so disposed of, and it was finally decided, on the joint motion of Messrs. HORNFAGER and SIMONTON, that ten copies should be sent to each member of the Commission, and that those not called for within a week from yesterday should be distributed among the members.

The consideration of the bill was then taken up at section 8, which was adopted without amendment. In section 9 the words "Supreme Court of the Second District" were inserted instead of the "County Court." The tenth section, on motion of Mr. F. G. SHAW, was passed order until the next meeting, and the eleventh was adopted without alteration. Section 12 was amended by the insertion of the word "determining," so as to convey the idea of the completion of plans before the commencement of work, and the whole was laid over for the consideration of the next meeting. The thirteenth was then taken up, and considerable discussion was had on the proposed surveys of Staten Island for drainage and the insuring the supplies of water.

Mr. HORNFAGER proposed to insert the words "the population of the northern end," &c., on line five, and Mr. WYETH wanted the amendment to comprehend the villages on the northern and eastern ends of the island.

Mr. JOHN FARMER moved that Westfield be stricken out from water improvement, as also the town of Southfield, south of New-Dorp Station.

Mr. SIMONTON said—Where we are going if we except and except? The proposition is simply to have a general survey, whereby a plan for the future provision of water for the island may be adopted. He hoped the plan would be taken as a whole.

Mr. WYETH hoped that Mr. HORNFAGER's motion would prevail.

Mr. PRENTICE said it would be unjust to make the North Shore take off the water from the South Shore. The question of surveying is too insignificant to make such a time about.

Mr. DIX—I protest against this town littleness.

Mr. TURNER said that if this Commission were about to talk down town interests the people of Westfield knew how to take care of it.

Mr. CAMERON asked the gentleman if he had read the experts' report, and understanding that he had not, recommended him to do so before he voted or discussed these questions which he did not understand, and local discussions were unfortunate and ill-timed. The amendment was lost, and the sections 13 and 14 were adopted.

After further business the meeting adjourned until next week, when the second reading of the bill will be had.

John Thomas, the Condemned Murderer—Another Application for a Writ of Error.

Mr. GOODLETT, associated with Mr. ROACH as counsel for JOHN THOMAS, recently convicted in Oyer and Terminer of the murder of another colored man named JOHNSON, made a motion yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge SUTHERLAND, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in behalf of the condemned man. The application was based on several exceptions taken in the course of the trial, among them that the Judge erred in rejecting jurors who were opposed to capital punishment, but who said they would find according to evidence; also, the peculiar one that the indictment charged THOMAS with committing the act with malice "aforethought," (a printer's mistake,) which was a term unknown to the law, and that the jury had found the prisoner guilty as indicted.

Judge INGRAHAM reserved his decision.

The Public Cautioned Against Impostors.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been reported at these head-quarters that some parties are making collections for the relief of an injured fireman, the public are cautioned against any such impostors, and they will receive the thanks of the Department by having them promptly arrested. I would take occasion here to say that the members of the Department have never in one instance had any of their pay deducted when they have become sick or disabled in its service. By giving the above an insertion in your paper, you will oblige yours respectfully,
JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
Chief Engineer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

All the sales noticed to take place at the Exchange yesterday (Feb. 8) were made, and in addition other transactions were effected, which rendered the business of the day of interest. Eight pieces of property in all were disposed of, a part under various Supreme Court decrees and the others at public auction, as follows:

Six Supreme Court sales, all in foreclosure, were made by JAMES M. MILLER, the following three transactions being effected under the direction of E. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee: Three-story brick house and lot, located on the west side of Second-avenue, 216 feet 1 inch north of Eighty-second-street, lot 25.1½ by 100.8, sold to JAMES MULRY for $8,800. Three-story brick house and lot, No. 332 Monroe-street, between Grand and Corlears streets, lot 25.5 by 70, sold for $7,400. Three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 307 Henry-street, near Scammel-street, sold for $8,550. Both the last-named premises were purchased by GEORGE C. KILGOUR. Col. MILLER next sold, under the direction of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, six lots, forming an irregular plot of ground lying between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, east of and near Eleventh-avenue, in fact one of the lots fronts on the avenue. The description of the premises, as detailed in the legal notice, is a blind one, but as near as could be ascertained it is about as follows: Four lots north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, plot 75 by 199.10 by 23.8 by 107.9¾ by 23.10 by 25 by 99.11; one lot west side Eleventh-avenue, 99 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 25 by 100; and one lot south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 99.11. The property was sold in one parcel, and brought $20,500. This sum included the amount of the mortgage foreclosed, which was $5,500. THOS. J. TILNEY was the buyer. The last sale made by this auctioneer was under the direction of R. C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, and comprised a lot upon which it was stated is a three-story frame house, located on the south side of Ninetieth-street 275 feet west of Third-avenue. The lot is 25 feet front by about half the block in depth. The mortgage foreclosed amounted, with interest and costs, to $3,237, and, subject to this sum, the property was sold for $1,950 to J. R. MOWBRAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at public auction disposed of the following Harlem property. Two-story frame house and lot, No. 220 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 140 feet west of Second-avenue; sold to JOSEPH SHORON for $7,400. Also two lots, each 20 by 100, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 155 feet east of Third-avenue, at $1,925 each; sold to P. A. LEHMAIER. The same firm, in addition, sold twenty-five shares of the Woodward Gas Carbonizing Company, par value $50 per share, for $250, the lot.

The business of the day was closed by BLACKWELL & MARKS, who in a partition sale, disposed of a farm containing sixty acres of land, located in the town of Stamford Conn., thirty-five miles from New-York. A dwelling-house with all necessary out-buildings, is already erected upon the premises. The property was sold to C. J. WESTERVELDT at the low price of $3,050.

For today, at the Exchange, the most important sales of the week are announced to take place, the following property being offered: E. H. LUDLOW & Co.,—MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer—will offer nineteen lots on Monroe-street (Rutgers-place) and Clinton streets, together with a three-story frame dwelling-house known as the Crosby Mansion, which covers five of the lots; each lot is 20 by 103. The same firm will also offer two three-story brick houses and lots, located on the north side of Cherry-street, between Pike and Pelham streets, each lot being 22.6 by 117, and known as Nos. 216 and 218; also, a four-story brick store and lot, the latter being 17.10 by 100, on the west side of Sixth-avenue, directly opposite Amity-street. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at a public auction, will dispose of the four-story brick store and lot situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-street, between Duane and Jay streets, No. 328. Lot 25 by 80 feet; also, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the north side of West Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, No. 121. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at an executor's sale, will dispose of the four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and basement, and lot, No. 149 West Twenty-third-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; lot, 20 feet by half the block; house, 20 by 55 feet. In addition to the above, one or two legal sales are also advertised for today.

Sales of property at private sale, recently made, are reported as follows:

By B. S. LEVY & Co., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street: Two four-story brick houses and lots, adjoining each other, West Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lots 25 by 100 each, houses 25 by 50 each, sold, together, $28,000.

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street: Two lots west side of Eighth-avenue, fifty feet south of Seventy-sixth-street, each 25.6 by 100, $15,000 each, $30,000.

Three houses and lots south side Forty-fourth-street, adjoining the Sixth-avenue Railroad stables, lots each 16.8 by 100, $16,000 for one and $16,500 for each of the other two, $49,000.

One house and lot north side Forty-third-street, lot 22 by 100, purchased by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for the extension of their stables, $17,000.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3-story brick house and lot, w. s. 2d-av., 216 ft. 1 in. n. 82d-st., lot 25.1½x100	$8,800
3-story brick house and lot, s. s. No. 332 Monroe-st., 20 ft. 2 in. on Grand-st., lot 25.5x70, house 25.5x44	7,400
3-story brick house and lot, n. s. No. 307 Henry-st., 240 ft. e. Scammel-st., lot 24.7x75.10	8,550
6 lots, (irregular,) s n. s. 127th-st., 175 ft. w. 11th-av., 1 lot n. s. 11th-av., 99 ft. n. 127th-st., and 1 lot s. s. 128th-st., 200 ft., w. 11th-av., sold in one parcel	20,500
3-story frame-house and lot, s. s. 90th-st., 275 ft. w. 3d-av., lot 25x½ block	5,187

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2-story and basement frame house and lot, s. s., No. 240 East 11th-st., 140 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 20x½ block, house 20x42	$7,400
2 lots s. s. of 112th-st., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 20x100, $1,925 each	3,850

Suburban Property.

STAMFORD, CONN.

By Blackwell & Marks.

Farm 60 acres of land, with dwelling-house, out-buildings, &c.	$3,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

A.—BUY YOURSELF A HOME.—THE following houses are for sale very reasonable: Four-story brick and brown-stone, in 38th-st., one block west of Broadway; only $17,500. Four-story brown-stone, high-stoop, in 50th-st., near 5th-av., 21x55x100; Columbia College lease; only $24,000. Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 54th-st., near Madison-av., 22x60x100, in fee, elegantly finished; only $38,000. Brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 5th-av., 22x50x100, first-class neighborhood; only $50,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY. The Real Estate Circular mailed upon receipt of stamp.

No. 360 West 19th-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 20x40x70	$13,500
55th, near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., furnished	37,500
Minetta, near Bleecker, 2½ s. h. s. h., 22.6x75, rent $1,000	9,000
26th, near 6th-av., 3 s. h. b. s., 22.6x50, ex. 12x100	23,000
41st, near 7th-av., 3 s. h. s. b., 20x50x98.9	15,000
45th, near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 17x67x100, with mirrors	42,000

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, IN the best location in this City, an elegant English basement house, finished in hard wood, with walls and ceilings frescoed and decorated by Marcotte; the house is well built and in perfect order from cellar to garret; has burglar alarm, Hanson pump, wooden mantel, and everything of the best and most costly quality; the furniture was mostly made to order in Paris; carpets made to order; price, $37,500 without, or $47,500 with furniture; possession at any time; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a beautiful house, of medium size, and in complete order throughout; location convenient as regards car-routes, and very desirable in all other respects. Price $21,500, including fixtures. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will give his personal attention, as heretofore, to selling and renting property, both in City and country. Auction sales at Exchange Sales-rooms, also, furniture sales at residences. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR TENEMENT PROPERTY—Two full lots on 71st-st., west of 8th-av.; four full lots on 61st-st., west of Avenue St. Nicholas, and three full lots, including a corner, on Lexington-av., below 55th-st. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE ON 49TH-ST., TO CLOSE an estate, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, near to and west of 5th-av.; gas-fixtures, chandeliers and parlor carpets go with the premises; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SIX ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone houses on West 57th-st., 21.6x50x100, finished in hard wood; will trade for New-York City property, New-Jersey or Westchester County farms. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-av., three four-story brick buildings, now renting for $3,744; price, $32,000; a good investment; one of the best locations in the City. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

A FIFTH-AVENUE FULL-SIZED modern dwelling and lot in fee, near 44th-st., for sale. Also building lots on 5th-av., south of Central Park. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$35,000.—SALE.—A DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 46th-st. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—THREE FULL LOTS, INCLUDing a corner on Lexington-av., below 55th-st., with a builder's loan. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY-two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 5th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 8th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, situated on Lee-av., between Rodney and Keap sts., Brooklyn; all improvements; superb order; must be seen to be appreciated; locality best in XIXth Ward; surroundings first-class in every particular. For permits and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE DESIRAble dwelling-houses Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Hicks-st.; No. 49 Orange-st.; No. 18 Nassau-st.; No. 98 Duffield-st. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, SOMERVILLE,
ROSELLE, CLINTON,
WESTFIELD, BLOOMSBURG, &c.,

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RIVER-DALE—A large and stylish house, in perfect order, fully and handsomely furnished; furnace, gas, baths, water-closets, stationary wash-stands and tubs, with an abundant supply of spring water, ice-house, (filled,) large stable, &c.; six acres of land, forest and ornamental trees, fine lawn, croquet ground, fountain, &c., vegetables, fruits, and all that can be desired in a residence for either Winter or Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., FIVE minutes' walk from depot, a furnished house with ten rooms, in prime order, plot of ground 140x300, and about one acre of ground, on which is a barn, stable, and carriage-house, stalls for four horses, and fruit-trees and garden; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price, $10,000. Apply to KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-st., New-York.

$6,000.—ONE AND A QUARTER miles from Milburn Depot, in New-Jersey; one hour from New-York; residence containing ten rooms; good stables; two and a half acres of land, with over 500 feet frontage on turnpike; excellent water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—DEsirable houses, lots, country-seats, and farms for sale, exchange, and to let. Apply to A. D. MELLECK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite the station, or to general office, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO EXCHANGE FOR dry goods or groceries, a desirable residence on the Mountain, valued at $15,000; small mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV. FOR SALE.—The store property No. 375 6th-av., north-west corner of 23d-st., about 28x65; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a three-story brick house, 25x60 feet, with back stairs, &c. Price reasonable, and possession when desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order and with all modern improvements; early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia-brick house, in West 40th-st.; all modern improvements; in perfect order; price $14,000. Apply to R. L. SEARCH, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—LIVINGSTON-PLACE, FRONTing on Stuyvesant Park, an elegant and commodious residence, four stories; Nova Scotia stone; 51x115, suitable for an institution; price, $60,000. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on Coenties-slip, Morris and Greenwich sts., New-York, and on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—Sale in partition to close estate of the late R. R. Morris. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

COENTIES-SLIP, NEW-YORK—The valuable five-story store and lot, No. 21, adjoining south-west corner of Front-st.; lot 27x45 feet.

GREENWICH-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER MORRIS-STREET—Valuable four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich-st., and No. 9 Morris-st., together 51.4 feet front, 47.6 feet rear, 81.4 feet on Morris-st., and 78.6 feet on inside line.

ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN—The two valuable four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-st., north side, 75 feet west from Court-st.; each 25x50 feet; lots 80 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 81 MAIDEN-LANE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: Sale by order of W. R. McCready and Jonathan Edwards, Executors of Ann McCready, deceased.

MAIDEN-LANE.—The valuable lot, with the three-story and cellar brick store, known as No. 81 Maiden-lane, north side, 80.3 feet west of Gold-street. Building covers entire lot, being 25.11 feet front, 23.11 feet rear, by 98.5 feet in depth east side, and 88 feet west side, rented until May 1, 1871, at $1,900 per annum.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 216 AND 218 CHERRY-ST., NEAR PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

CHERRY-STREET.—The valuable property on north side of Cherry-st., between Pike and Pelham sts., known as Nos. 216 and 218, together with the three-story and attic brick houses, each 22.6 ft. by about 45 ft. deep; with possession May 1, 1871; lots each 22.6x117 ft.

Terms of sale, maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 19 6TH-AV., OPPOSITE AMITY-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The valuable property on west side of 6th-av., known as No. 19, directly opposite Amity-st., together with the four-story attic and basement brick store and dwelling, 17.10x45 feet, and three-story extension 17.10x27 feet; lot 17.10x100 feet. Possession May 1, 1871, or sooner if desired. $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MONROE-ST., (RUTGERS-PLACE,) AND CHERRY-ST., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

MONROE AND CHERRY STREETS—The nineteen valuable lots on Monroe-st. (Rutgers-place) and Cherry-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts., together with the three-story brick and stone dwelling known as the Crosby Mansion, covering five of the above lots; each lot 20 feet front and rear by about 103 feet deep. Terms of sale—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. interest.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NINETEEN VALUABLE LOTS, ON Monroe and Cherry sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the nineteen lots on Monroe-st. (Rutgers-place) and Cherry-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts., together with the three-story brick and stone dwelling, covering five of the lots, each lot 20 by 103 feet deep; fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SALE PEREMPTORY, (By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig-iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.

Map and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased. Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—the four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.

Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—the six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.

No. 42 Fulton-st.—the store.

130th-st.,—the three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 235 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.

The new and elegant Ohio stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.

Maps and particulars at the office.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 M., AT THE EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HAIGHT, DECEASED.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and fine basement, and all the modern improvements, No. 149, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lot, 20 feet by half the block; house, 20 by 55 feet; title perfect; $17,000 can remain on mortgage.

N. B.—Two mirrors will be sold separately from the house.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
F. R. SHERMAN, Executor, No. 54 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION.—Valuable real estate, Fifth Ward, north-east corner of Hudson and Reade sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, valuable Fifth Ward property, located on the north-east corner of Hudson and Reade sts., with the buildings and improvements thereon, being 36 feet 10 inches on Hudson-st., 19 feet on Reade-st., 53 feet in depth and 25 feet on rear.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 22d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY BUILDING ON 6th-av., below 34th-st.; price not to exceed $30,000. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST-ARRANGED and most conveniently located apartments in the City; four lines of cars pass within one block; each floor is complete in itself, and has range, tubs, bath-room, water-closet, &c., and will be rented reasonable, to first-class tenants only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Corner Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., and No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET AT RYE—ON THE MILTON road, ten minutes' walk from the depot, a good and convenient house, containing 12 rooms, cistern and well water brought into the house, carriage house, good garden, fruit trees, pasture for cow, three acres of ground, &c.; a very pleasant and healthy place; rent $360 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York; or Mr. FIELD, ticket agent, Rye depot.

LONG BRANCH MARINE VILLA TO LET—From the 10th of June to the 15th of September, a cottage completely furnished; stabling for three horses, coach-house for two carriages, produce of a well-stocked kitchen-garden, use of cow, well-stocked ice-house, billiard-room. Every convenience and comfort on the premises. The house fronts the ocean and has its own bathing-ground. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. MOSS, Wallack's Theatre, Broadway.

TO LET AT HARRISON, ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—A convenient and roomy house, 12 rooms; good garden, fruit, out-buildings, pasture for cow, &c.; very pleasant and healthy; three minutes' walk from depot; rent $750 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York, or W. H. SEYMOUR, ticket agent at the station, who will show the premises.

HOUSES TO LET, DESIRABLY LOCATED, and with all the modern improvements. No. 29 East Washington-place, No. 11 East 13th-st., No. 61 West 15th-st., 7th-av., near 44th-st., West 55th-st., West 61st., and 5th-av., near 56th and 57th sts. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av., and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON THE 5TH-av., in the vicinity of Central Park, to let or lease on reasonable terms; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, or Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY—TO LET—THE SPAcious double marble store and basement, No. 396 Broadway, 25x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

EIGHTH-AV. STORES TO LET—desirably located between 44th and 45th sts. They are first-class in every particular, and suitable for drug, dry-goods, house-furnishing and grocery stores. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the valuable property south-east corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores Nos. 8 and 12 Platt-st. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, a house for business purposes. Address A. J. McKAY, Box No. 4,753 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st.; being 50 by 100 feet in depth. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 176 Duane-st.; first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

LOFTS OF THE NEW STORE, NO. 39 West 4th-st. Apply at No. 690 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TWO LAWYERS DESIRE A LARGE, well-lighted room, that can be divided into two offices, between Liberty and Chambers sts. Address, stating locality and terms, LEX. Box No. 102 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE "SALON DU HAUT TON," NO. 399 6TH-AV. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 399 6th-av., the lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class restaurant known as the "Salon du Haut Ton." The stock consists of plated ware, linen, gas-fixtures, &c.; will be sold in one parcel for cash. Terms—Twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, balance the following day.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., (LATE Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.,) Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large consignment of elegant English books, comprising choice editions of standard and illustrated works, in fine bindings, forming a most desirable opportunity to the public for the purchase of fine and elegant books; catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, foot of 118th-st., East River, all the personal property of the United States Iron Works consisting of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c., patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shaftings, lathes, pig-iron, 100 tons coal, sand &c. Catalogues at the office.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
4,000 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges,
1,250 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, cargo brig *Fidelco*. Immediately after within their store:
224 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
The firm of STEWART & TOWT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN STEWART.
EDWARD G. TOWT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
The undersigned will assume the liabilities and continue the business of the above firm at the old stand, No. 487 Broadway. JOHN STEWART.

OFFICE OF W. C. ROGERS & CO., STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, NO. 26 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1871.
MR. JAMES GLYNN AND MR. THOMAS BARRINGTON withdraw from our firm, and their interest ceases on this day. W. C. ROGERS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 41 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged. JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PHILIP BOYER, Plaintiff, against LENA BOYER, Defendant.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant LENA BOYER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 23d of May, 1870. G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f2-law6wTh* G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Att'y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 294 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870. NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-law6m-Th

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

GROCERIES, &C.

GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY TEXAS CANNED BEEF, without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 16 Cedar-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 15
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Trojan	Wed., Mar. 1
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Dorian	Wed., Feb. 15
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 29
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dacian	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.........Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau). Feb. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.........Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 19
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK ATTRITION PULVERIZING COMPANY certify, in conformity with section eleven of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 27th February, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and chemical purposes," that the capital stock of the said "The New-York Attrition Pulverizing Company" has been fully paid; that said stock consists of four hundred shares, at fifty dollars the share, making a capital of $20,000. That of this amount, ten thousand dollars, two hundred shares, has been paid for in cash, and ten thousand dollars in its equivalent, a certain patent machine for pulverizing ores and rocks, for which two hundred shares of full paid stock were issued for the purchase of said patent.
And The New-York Attrition Pulverizing Company also report in conformity with section twelve of the above named act, the foregoing certificate as a part of their annual report, adding that the present existing debts of the said Company do not exceed the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars.
In witness whereof we, the President and a majority of the trustees of The New-York Attrition Pulverizing Company, do hereto attach our respective signatures, and, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above is in all respects true.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1871.
JOHN POST, President.
V. B. RYERSON, E. MACK, ABEL J. COLLINS, } Majority of Trustees.
Sworn before me this 6th day of February, 1871.
FERD. KURZMAN, Commissioner of Deeds, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't. JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377.) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES, President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

A SUM OF $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT lots; also, $7,000 to loan on improved property. Apply immediately to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
ON A FINISHED ROAD,
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.
By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.
The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.
The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.
A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.
All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 389 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av. WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

IOWA BONDS.
Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.
The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:
First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.
The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation in form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.
After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held at the Company's office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., Friday, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 23.
E. R. SAMPSON, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall; bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE, comfortable third story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons at $18 per week.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, $14 and $16 per week, at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely-furnished floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired; in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 78 Lexington-av.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable third-story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $18 per week.

NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD DESIRED FOR A YOUNG LADY convenient to 3d or 4th-av. cars, between 14th and 30th sts.; fire and gas. Address with full name and terms C. L. TWING, Room No. 22 Bible-house.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

INSURANCE.

BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE—No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
S. G. GOODRICH.
Applications received, insurance effected, information given, and general business attended to.
NEW-YORK, January, 1871.
The undersigned take pleasure in commending
Mr. S. G. GOODRICH
and the
BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE,
which he has established at
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
to all persons who may wish to procure life insurance policies or gain valuable information in regard to the various Companies.
The Companies have increased so rapidly, and the plans of insurance are so diversified, that we believe persons wishing to insure will be glad to avail themselves of reliable information and aid in so important a matter.
Mr. Goodrich has had large experience in the business, and having confidence in his ability and integrity, we commend him as a desirable party to consult and transact business with.

W. C. Langley & Co.	Robbins & Appleton.
Wm. A. Wheelock, Pres't Central National Bank.	Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
Martin & Smith.	P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.
Babcock Bros. & Co.	Samuel McLean & Co.
Charles G. Landon.	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
G. H. Booth, Bradford, England.	Marville W Cooper.
James L. Little & Co.	J. Pierpont Morgan.
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	James Bishop.
Thomas Eaken & Co.	Henry Clews.
Cyrus W. Field.	Samuel Holmes.
B. F. Butler, New-York.	Lee, Tweedy & Co.
Charles J. Martin, Pres't Home Fire Ins. Co.	John R. Ford.
H. B. Claflin.	I. C. Plant, President First Nat. B'k of Macon, Ga.
A. R. Wetmore.	Francis B. Cooley, Hartford, Conn.
Wm. Brenton Greene.	Henry A. Perkins, President of Hartford Bank.
W. M. Halsted.	
W. E. Dodge.	
F. H. Cossitt.	

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-1aw6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1809.
E. P. WHEELER, M. H. SMITH, C. B. SMITH, } Executors.
d1-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

A GOOD MUSIC BUSINESS—FOR SALE at a bargain, by W. FORS, NEW & CO., No. 392 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. All novelties postponed for the present. Eighth week of SARATOGA! Characters by Misses Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert; Messrs. Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, Whiting, Devere and others.
Eleventh SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, Feb. 6.
And every evening except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.....as..........FANCHON

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
Feb. 14, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets to be had of members only.
J. F. POGGENBURG, Secretary, No. 155 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY, FEB. 11, AT 2 P. M.
Miss MARIA KREBS' Fifth Piano-forte Recital. Single tickets, $1 50; family tickets, (admitting three persons,) $3; to be had at the usual places.

NOTICE—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the Way Side Industrial Home will be held at their room, No. 232 West 30th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM CARR, Secretary.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMber-maid a situation as such, in or near New-York City; will also assist as waitress, or in washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, not afraid of work, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; is competent for either capacity; good references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, employment together, if possible; one as chamber-maid, the other as good plain cook; would go as laundress in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 420 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook; makes bread, pastry and assists with washing, or would go as laundress; City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, where she has lived 17 years, No. 8 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; would do a part of the washing; is an excellent cook and baker—bread, pastry, &c.; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; is a good dress-maker; cuts and fits in every style; good reference. Call at No. 493 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 458 4th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT DRESSmaking, by the day or week, or any kind of family sewing. Call at No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; can trim nicely. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 233 Third-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and help dressmakers. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 110 West BU30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 118 West 39th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good references can be given. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan young woman to wait on a lady and do some light work; is willing to make herself useful. Apply to her employer, No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber maid and waitress; City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SIMM'S OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity; farm hands direct from the South. Call and leave your orders for the Spring.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDdle-aged man, a situation as copper-mill manager; thoroughly understands the manufacturing of copper in all its branches, and also has a knowledge of the refining and manufacturing of yellow metal in all its process, which is generally used in England for sheathing vessels; best of reference given. Address T. S. JONES, Box No. 322 Buchanan Post-office, Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; has a thorough knowledge of the business; is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; best City reference given; to spare trouble, none but those who want a first-class man need apply. Address R. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARried man as gardener; also understands the management of all kinds of cattle; not afraid of work; his wife is a good cook and baker. Address D. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; understands gardening—fruit-trees, pruning, grafting, the care of small green-house; cows and horses; has City references. Address A. E., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obedient; no objection to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A PLACE as head or an assistant gardener in a first-class place; first-class references. Address R. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man, a situation as coachman. Call or address M. W., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical English gardener, married, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, plants, vegetables, &c., and the general routine in gardening. Address GARDENER, second floor, No. 23 Nassau-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and an excellent groom, sober, honest and industrious; best City references from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, or will make himself generally useful; good driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, industrious and honest; best City references. Address J. M., No. 50 East 26th-st., stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a quiet private family by a Protestant; Englishman; good references. Address WAITER, No. 209 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation in some wholesale store, where he could become a salesman; salary not so much an object as a permanent place; satisfactory references. Address A. M. H., Box 144 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 37th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—THOMAS GANNON, OF JERsey City, was last seen in New-York City, at 5 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON; he is a large-sized man, weighing about 200 pounds, aged thirty-six years. His friends are satisfied some accident has befallen him. Any information relating to his whereabouts would afford relief to his bereaved family, and the informer will be amply rewarded on leaving such information with C. C. WILSON & CO., No. 82 Washington-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..........J. E. HAYES
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEORGE L. FOX
Will appear as
G. L. ARMAND JEAN DES ETATS UNIS,
With the Cardinal virtues, in the
RICHELIEU
Of the period,
Assisted in his Cabinet by the following members, selected expressly from various states and conditions:
ADA HARLAND..........Secretary of Hymen
LILLIE ELDRIDGE..........Secretary of Venus
LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS. Secretary of Momus
H. R. TEESDALE..........Secretary of Olympus
E. COLEMAN..........Secretary of Hades
And in addition every member of the present Cabinet will retain office.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
As follows:
Scenic Department..........HAYES and JOHNSON
Costume Department..........Miss TRIMBLE
Decorative Department..........R. CUTLER
Mechanical Department..........JAMES TATE
Bank Department..........M. L. SUTTON
Musical Department..........F. STREBINGER
The power behind the throne,
JOHN H. SELWYN.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Owing to prior engagements of MISS LUCY RUSHTON, the management announces the last four nights of RED HANDS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 10, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON,
on which occasion, first time in America, the comedy of GLITTER, AND RED HANDS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES TODAY, AT 2 P. M.
THE COLEMAN CHILDREN IN MILLY AND NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BESWICK, DUTTON AND ALLEN,
UNRIVALLED CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS, in the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
BAREBACK RIDING BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON, and WILLIAM DUTTON.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

LECTURES.

JAMES PARTON, ESQ.,
WILL LECTURE AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 9, 1871.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets at all the principal book and music stores and hotels, and at the hall.

DR. JOHN LORD
Will lecture in Association Hall, on THURSDAY, FEB. 9, ON QUEEN ELIZABETH.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL lecture on *Co-operation* before the Co-operative Manufacturing and Land Company of Pennsylvania, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at Co-operative Hall, No. 214 Bowery. All desirous of hearing a masterly exposition of the subject are invited. Reserved seats for ladies. Dr. F. SEEGER will preside.

Y. M. C. A.—SYRIA AND PALESTINE.—W. C. PRIME, Esq., will deliver a lecture on the above subject at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 P. M. The lecture to be properly illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs of scenery in the Holy Land. Admission, 50 cents.

THE ART OF PROLONGING LIFE.—Dr. JOHN P. GARRISH will deliver a lecture upon *The Art of Prolonging Life*, at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Clinton and Waverley places, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Singing before and after the lecture, by the children's choir of the church. Tickets, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF VOcal and instrumental music, is desirous of procuring a few pupils. Particular attention paid to beginners. Very highest City reference given. Address H. O., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 23. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 8, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.
If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.
Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 9, (Third time,) Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.
FRIDAY, Feb. 10..........MONEY
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 11, (second time,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
On MONDAY, Feb. 13, will be presented, FIRST TIME this season, T. W. Robertson's charming comedy, HOME,
as originally performed in this Theatre by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss HELEN TRACY and others.
After which will be presented Coleman's charming comedietta, (for the first time in this Theatre,) entitled BLUE DEVILS,
which has been for some time in preparation.
TUESDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT, Robertson's military drama, OURS.
WEDNESDAY, (third time,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Mr. Robertson's new comedy, BIRTH, is also in ACTIVE PREPARATION.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL, in MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co's. music store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JAMES M. WEHLI'S
MATINEE MUSICALE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
FEB. 15, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.
Introduction of an ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES, MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
The celebrated RIZARELLI BROTHERS and the SIEGRIST MIDGETS.
EIGHTH WEEK of the GREAT MAJILTONS, and MOE and GOODRICH, the SKATERS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE in HUNTED DOWN
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON—STADT THEATRE.—To-night Taeuschung auf Taeuschung. Veneta, Princess Orsina. To-morrow Leve and Intrigue (Kabale und Liebe.) Seebach, Louisa Miller. Veneta, Lady Milford. Saturday Katchen von Heilbronn. Seebach as Katchen. Veneta, Kunigunde.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STRAUSS and MEYER YOUNG, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Strauss and Meyer Young, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER J. RYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Peter J. Ryan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LINUS SCUDDER, bankrupt.—The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Linus Scudder, the bankrupt above-named, hereby gives notice, pursuant to an order of this Court, of the sale at public auction on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction-room of M. Doughty, auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described three several judgments, constituting a portion of the estate in bankruptcy of the said bankrupt, that is to say: Supreme Court, First Judicial District, Linus Scudder against Matthew H. Cooper, judgment 3d June, 1857, for $2,736 11; Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, Linus Scudder against Francis Haughtalin, judgment 6th March, 1863, for $724 78; Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, Linus Scudder against Hampton Woodruff, judgment 3d May, 1860, for $3,741 63.—Dated New-York, 1st February, 1871.
HIRAM C. BENNETT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEON KELLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Leon Keller, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870. ISAAC BAER, Assignee.
A. M. PETSHAW, Attorney for Bankrupt.
f9-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB B. LENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob B. Lent of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja26-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE DE HOND and CONSTANT CLAUDE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Maurice De Hond and Constant Claude, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated, New-York City, the 24th day of January, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja26-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,795.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PENNSYLVANIA SLATE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the Pennsylvania Slate Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said district. THEODORE GILMAN, CHAS. A. ZOEBISCH, Assignees.
ja26-1aw3wTh*

NO. 2,888.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW G. NORWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew G. Norwood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1871.
JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, Assignee.
ja26-1aw3wTh* No. 38 Broad-st., New-York City.

ALBANY.

Competency of Jurors—A Trust Company—A Petty Job—Free Railroad Passes—Election of Regents of the University—The Agricultural Society, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

Among the new bills introduced today was one by Senator BANKS, touching the competency of jurors in criminal trials. It provides that the formation or expression of opinion shall not be cause for principal challenge or challenge to the favor, when it shall satisfactorily appear that such opinion no longer exists, and that the challenged juror has no such impression resting on his mind regarding the facts of the case as shall interfere with the fair and impartial discharge of his duty as a juror.

WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY.

Senator CAULDWELL's bill incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company passed the Senate today. Among the incorporators are ISAAC H. KNOX, GEO. B. PENTZ, CHAS. H. HAMILTON, JOHN WHEATON and a dozen others, including the inevitable CORNELIUS CORSON, President of the New-York Printing Company, chief of the New-York "Bureau of Elections," holder of half a dozen sinecure berths under the Ring and clerk of Boss TWEED's Committee in the Legislature, whose name turns up in nearly all bills for the incorporation of private companies in New-York and Westchester County.

A SMALL SWINDLE ON THE STATE.

Senator CREAMER, as Chairman of the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to provide each Senator with ten copies of the Code of Procedure. After considerable discussion it was adopted by a vote of 15 to 13, all the Republicans present and two Democrats—MURPHY and SANDFORD, voting in the negative. Boss TWEED said he voted for it in order to supply the poor lawyers of his district with a copy. Senator LORD said he voted for it because he intended to vote to furnish copies of the Agricultural Society's report—one being as useful as the other, and both being in his opinion humbugs. This Code of Procedure will be practically suspended in a short time by the action of the Commissioners for its revision, and this resolution of CREAMER's is simply a job to enable the printer to get rid of a lot of useless books at the expense of the State.

RAILROAD PASSES.

Mr. ALVORD, today, introduced a bill to compel the railroads of the State to transport, free of expense, all Senators and members of the Assembly, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Commissioners of Appeals, County Judges, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court of the City of New-York, the City Judge and Recorder of New-York, Judges of the Superior Court of any other city having such Court, and all State officers. The bill is more sweeping than the one introduced in the Senate by Mr. CREAMER, and differs from it in this respect, that instead of compelling the railroad companies to issue free passes to the aforesaid officials, it requires the Secretary of State to issue certificates setting forth the official position held by the bearer, which certificate shall entitle the holder to a free ride on any road in the State, so long as he remains in office.

LOCKING RAILROAD CARS.

Mr. PRINCE introduced a bill making it a penalty for railroad companies to lock the doors of cars while the train is in motion, thus preventing egress therefrom in case of fire or other accident.

A BILL TO ENRICH THE NEW-YORK COUNTY CLERK.

TWEED, from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, this morning reported formally a bill introduced by Senator CREAMER, which abolishes the law of 1847, section 3, chapter 432, which gives the County Clerk of New-York a salary of $2,500 in lieu of all fees and perquisites. It also abolishes part of section 1 of the same law, which requires the Clerk to pay all fees received by him into the County Treasury; also the section which requires the Controller to keep an account of the fees paid into the Treasury by the County Clerk. The effect of this bill, if it passes, will be to make the office of County Clerk worth double the salary of the President of the United States. The Citizens' Association will doubtless consider this bill another proof of the determination on the part of the "Ring" to introduce economy and reform into the management of the City Government.

ELECTION OF REGENTS.

The two Houses went through with the tedious formality of electing Regents of the University today, and soon after adjourned. HORATIO G. WARNER, of Monroe County, and JOHN L. LEWIS, of Yates, the Democratic nominees, received a majority of the votes in joint convention, and were declared elected. There were three Republican and two Democratic absentees in the Assembly.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly the State Agricultural Society convened in the Assembly Chamber, W. P. ANGELL, First Vice-President, in the chair. Among the prominent members of the Society present were Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, WM. KELLY, HARRISON LEWIS, Gen. PATRICK, and others. After the transaction of some routine business, Miss MIDY MORGAN was invited to read a paper on the establishment, in connection with the Society, of a Reformatory Agricultural School for boys and girls. Miss MORGAN's address was heartily applauded by the Society, and measures will doubtless be taken to carry out the views expressed therein. S.

State Agricultural Society—Annual Meeting—Officers for the Ensuing Year.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society today, the Treasurer's report showed the following footings:

Receipts for the year, $24,308 67; on hand per last report, $17,977 45; total, $42,286 12. Payments, $22,133 48, leaving on hand $20,152 64.

Mr. O. B. GRIDLY gave notice of an amendment to the Constitution to be offered at the next annual meeting, to change the time of meeting to the first Wednesday of January.

A resolution offered by T. D. CURTIS approving the action of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was adopted.

Resolutions that vagrant children could be better cared for in agricultural schools than in asylums or reformatory institutions, were laid upon the table after discussion. The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers which were elected:

President—RICHARD CHURCH, of Allegheny; Vice-Presidents—Thomas H. Faile, Jr., Edwin Thorne, Julian Winne, Frank D. Curtis, James Geddes, Wm. U. Ely, Benjamin F. Angell and Horace S. Huntly; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; Treasurer—Luther Tucker, of Albany; Executive Committee—Adin Thayer, Jr., Milo Ingalisbe, of Fordham, Morris Robert, J. Swan, Harris Lewis, George H. Brown, Joseph Julian and Joseph Cole.

The Society then adjourned.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the act appointing Commissioners of Fisheries by prohibiting persons from setting or drawing nets for taking fish between Saturday evening and Monday morning. Owners of weirs, ponds, &c., shall keep the same open during the same period under a penalty of $400. The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the Commission for the year 1871.

By Mr. BANKS—Providing that it shall not be good cause of principal challenge to a juror in a civil or criminal trial or examination, that he has formed or expressed an opinion in the case if it be made to satisfactorily appear that such opinion no longer exists; also to incorporate the Fulton Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—Amending the resolution relative to minors, authorizing investment of legacies for minors in certain cases; also amending the act extending the jurisdiction of Surrogate's Courts, which makes provision for the disposition of surplus moneys after sales of real estate to satisfy debts of deceased persons; also amending the revised statutes making provision in regard to the sale, mortgage or lease of land, and the disposition of the money arising from them.

By Mr. CREAMER—Providing for copying mutilated records in the New-York City Clerk's office.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the charter of the Lower California Company, allowing the directors, by a majority vote, to increase the capital stock by an issue of not more than $5,000,000 of new stock, to be a preferred stock, and bearing seven per cent. interest, to be paid before any dividend is declared on the common stock. The Company may use and dispose of the said stock in payment of any debt of the Company or for cash, at par value or under, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Company, and especially for the purpose of sending emigrants to the property of the Company.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Authorizing the construction of an armory in Auburn.

Authorizing the Troy Cemetery Association to enlarge the Cemetery.

Providing a further supply of water for Brooklyn.

Incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company to construct an underground railroad from the East River at South Seventh-street in the direction of Jamaica.

Amending the act to protect persons traveling on Fourth-avenue, New-York.

To prohibit the throwing of carion, &c., in the East River, New-York Bay, or Raritan Bay.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Relative to the Long Island Club.

Amending the charter of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad.

In relation to the Buffalo Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company.

Amending the charter of the Loaners' Trust Company of New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Amending the act closing that portion of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road within the City of Brooklyn; third reading. Amending the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Town Bonding act; third reading.

THE BARRETT BRIDGE.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the Governor was asked to return the bill incorporating the Barrett Bridge Company.

LAW-MAKERS TO READ THE LAWS.

Mr. CREAMER, from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of supplying each member of the Senate with ten copies of the Code of Procedure. Adopted—15 to 13.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

Mr. GENET gave notice of a bill to grade, pave and curb One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, from the East River to Manhattan-street, and through Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and through One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to the Hudson.

KILLING TIME.

Mr. TWEED called up the joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature from Saturday, the 18th, to the 27th, in the evening.

Mr. CREAMER moved to make it from the 17th to the 27th. Carried by 18 to 12.

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Lewis, Morgan, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Parker, Pierce, Thayer, Tweed, Winslow, Wood—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Edwards, Hardenburgh, Harpending, Kennedy, Lord, Mincier, Murphy, Sanford, Woodin—12.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Extending the provisions of the Railroad Town Bonding act to certain towns in Erie County.

Amending the charter of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company.

Amending the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lockport.

Amending the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of Troy.

Incorporating the Troy Security and Trust Company.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad from Vincent-square to Wolf-steet, Syracuse.

ELECTION OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Both Houses, at 12 o'clock M., met in joint convention and elected two Regents of the University. The vote for JOHN L. LEWIS and HORATIO WARNER was 79. The vote for HORACE GREELEY and D. W. BRISTOL was 73. In the Senate the vote stood 16 to 13, and in the House 63 to 60, on each of the two sets of candidates respectively. Messrs. LEWIS and WARNER were declared duly elected. Adjourned.

MR. BEECHER ON HAPPINESS.

The Circumstances That Tend to Produce Happiness in Life and the Actions that Operate Against it—Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The announcement that Mr. BEECHER was to deliver a lecture last night, on the subject of "Happiness," in Plymouth Church, had the effect of drawing together a large and fashionable audience in that edifice. The proceeds of the lecture go to the Ormond-place Congregational Church.

On being introduced, Mr. BEECHER said: What an organ is in a vast cathedral in the hands of an ignorant player, that is the soul of man in this life—an instrument of wonderful compass and sweetness badly played; and therefore, uttering more noise than music. Yet the skilled musician may see that the instrument was not made to be harsh and dissonant. Man was royally built for enjoyment. There is joy hidden in every faculty. Nature is not ostentatious of her gifts, but hides them like pearls in flowers, which only the finer insects can discover. The resources of man for happiness, and the provision made for it, are much greater than the result seems at first to indicate. There is a great deal of joy because there are a great many people on this globe. And if each man and woman and child but sigh once in a day, the sum of all their sighs would be like the stirring of a trade-wind; and if each one but smile once in a day, the sun of their smiling faces would be like the coming of Spring. There is much happiness in every individual life, provided we are not too wise in the use of the circumstances that make up our experience. All healthy babes commence life happily, however the mothers may fare, and childhood generally is a condition of almost uninterrupted joy. The child, however, has no criterion by which to mark its happiness; indeed it is not conscious that it is so, so full are children of that animal spirit which carries them over all difficulties. If men could have their childhood back after they have had their experience, how happy they would be. In the imagination of children the world is a great picture gallery, an illuminated stage, on which pass and repass for its delectation, all new and charming things. Sweet sleep attends it. Where it lays its cheek at night, there it finds it in the morning. Men speak of knowledge and praise its power, but let childhood praise not knowing. Men interpret by their reason, children by their imagination. But reason is cautious and parsimonious; the imagination is profuse and generous. The predominance of imagination is one of the secrets of its felicity. The element of faith in the youthful mind also tends to produce joy. Childhood believes and manhood doubts. Many a philosophic old soul has sighed for the days of childhood with its implicit faith. Faith, in early days, is like the Amazon at its source among the green hills—clear and bounded by flower-covered banks; but on its way across the continent, gathering strength and width from a hundred streams, it becomes also discolored by the sediment and soil rolled into its waters until at last it grows dark and troubled, and so broad that its shores are invisible. Mr. BEECHER then went into a general consideration of the laws laid down by moralists and physiologists for securing happiness, and stated that in his estimation it was impossible to lay down any rules that were absolutely certain to produce the desired object. Some have told us, said he, to be good, and we will be happy. Yet it is a notorious fact that there are good men on every hand who are not happy; there are many patients happier than those who wait upon them. It is not true that bad men are always unhappy; indeed, from their peculiar organization they are frequently better calculated to enjoy themselves than some of the most virtuous in the community. Happiness does not depend upon the condition of one or two things, but is the result of organization generally; and the highest form of happiness is that traceable to the nervous system. On this subject, Mr. BEECHER said the sense of the community was utterly at fault. Our business and social surroundings all tend to exhaust this force, upon which so much depends. He also delivered a few remarks on the nuisance known as the social party, and condemned in the most forcible language the sham frivolity that does so much to waste the energies of the young. Love, also, received a passing glance as one of the elements that play a conspicuous part in making man contented, and urged upon the young the necessity of holding the sentiment high above all that was low and sordid. Religion was also spoken of in an incidental manner, and he remarked that religion had, it was pretty certain, thus far, produced more misery than joy in the world, if considered from a mere doctrinal point of view. In conclusion, the lecturer said that as the tones of music slumbered in the harp, and the skilled hand best brought them out, so happiness, if it is to be experienced at all, must exist in the constitution of man, else no kind of circumstance will call it out. Wealth and poverty in extremes are alike to be deplored when they tend to absorb the mind, but leisure must be obtained before the mind can be brought to that point where, rising in true dignity, it will take cognizance of the beauties spread around by the Maker and enter upon the enjoyment of the elements that can alone give lasting peace to the heart.

Inauguration of Gen. G. W. Custis Lee as President of Washington and Lee College.

Gen. G. W. CUSTIS LEE was inaugurated as President of Washington and Lee College, Virginia, on Monday morning. The chapel was filled with students, ladies and citizens, and on the platform were members of the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the University and the Faculty of the Virginia Military Institute. Judge BROCKENBROUGH, of the Trustees, delivered an address and administered the oath of office. He spoke of the sad loss the University had sustained in the death of its late President, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, and alluded to the unanimity with which the general public had agreed with the Board in the propriety of the selection of Gen. CUSTIS LEE as his successor. The latter responded as follows: "I cannot but be grateful, Sir, for the kind sentiments you have been pleased to express in my behalf. However little I may deserve them, I am sincerely anxious to meet your expectations to the fullest extent. Solemnly realizing the duties and responsibilities of the position I am about to take, I ask of the honored body which you represent, and of the Faculty and students of this institution, their promised assistance and co-operation, and earnestly praying for Divine guidance, I accept the trust committed to my charge, and am now ready to take the required oath of office."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

NATHAN GOLHBERG recently sued the North American Insurance Company to recover $5,250 insurance on a mixed stock of dry goods, trunks, boots, &c., burned in his store in Wilmington, N. C. The Company set up the defense that GOLHBERG did not have that amount of stock in his store, and that he set fire to the premises to get the amount of insurance. A jury of the Supreme Court has found in favor of GOLHBERG for the whole amount claimed.

Mr. BIERSTADT, the artist, desires us to say that the report of an explosion in his studio, appearing in the TIMES of yesterday, was not altogether accurate. The explosion did occur, and Mr. BIERSTADT was somewhat burned, but Mr. ALBERT RYDER was not even frightened, and certainly not injured or knocked down, as stated. Mrs. WINTER's crockery was broken, but her loss will be comparatively trivial. The partition wall was blown from its original place, but is not damaged greatly. Mr. BIERSTADT claims that the chemicals which he uses are not more dangerous than those used by photographers, and that the explosion was not in any wise due to gases generated thereby, but probably from the common illuminating gas escaping from an open pipe beneath the drying box.

Yesterday Commissioner SHIELDS discharged JOSEPH, ALBERT and EDWARD SCHEIDER, partners in the wholesale tobacco business, who were accused of violations of the seventy-first and seventy second sections of the Revenue law. Although it was shown the accused had purchased canceled tobacco stamps from one RAMSEY, of Jersey City, to whom they sold goods, the Commissioner held that this fact was not sufficient under the seventy-first section to hold them, it being necessary to prove that they re-used the stamps. He further decided that the words "stamped portion" in the seventy-second section of the law were not intended to mean stamps, but simply a part of the stamped articles to which they were attached.

An affray occurred, late last evening, at the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-fourth-street, in which JAMES MULLANE, No. 264 Third-avenue, SAMUEL GORDON, JAMES MCDONALD, THOMAS KENNY, and one SOLMON, of No. 411 East Twenty-second-street, were engaged, during which MULLANE received a severe scalp wound at the hands of KENNY, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. SOLMON received two stabs in the shoulder, neither of which are serious, but he cannot tell who cut him. No arrests were made.

A Committee has been formed, composed of Messrs. O. Ottendorfer, Ch. E. Loew, M. Nachtmann, Otto Meyer, George W. Taner, Fr. Euring, and J. Schmitz, to make arrangements for a grand concert in aid of the family of the late BERNARD HUNDT, late President of the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund. The affair is to come off at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Sunday, the 26th inst. A similar affair, for the benefit of the widow of CARL ANSCHEUTZ, is in preparation.

Officer BEATTY, of the Secret Service, arrested CHARLES RENTZ, a cigar-dealer, at No. 187 Bowery, yesterday, on charges of packing cigars in boxes on which the stamps had been canceled, and of removing boxes of cigars from his store without branding them. The accused was held in $2,000 bail, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for examination. JOHN GATTING, an alleged illicit whisky distiller, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On Tuesday evening, while two little children of Mr. TWYFORD, (a boy and girl,) of New-Brighton, Staten Island, were coasting on York-street hill, they ran into a coal-cart, containing a ton of coal, which was passing along the Terrace, and the horse, becoming frightened, started, running over both of them. The little girl was also frightfully kicked by the horse, her jaw being broken in two places. She has since died of the injuries, and the boy lies in a critical condition.

The examination in the libel suit instituted by Mr. CHARLES H. FARRELL, late editor of the *Free Press*, against Judge THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Congressman FOX, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN and others, the proprietors of that journal, was resumed yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court. The examination of Mr. FARRELL was continued at some length, and the case was adjourned until today.

The General Committee of the German patriotic aid societies is to make preparations for a general peace celebration on a grand scale, which is to come off as soon as the news of a treaty of peace has been received. A Convention of delegates of the German societies in reference to this matter will be held at Liederkranz Hall on Monday.

It is probable that the criminal action commenced before Commissioner OSBORN against A. C. RADCLIFFE for smuggling diamonds, will be discontinued if the accued manifests a willingness to pay the Customs duties, together with the penalty which his alleged offenses involves. His diamonds have been confiscated.

JOHN RENKEN, the young man charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with passing a counterfeit $20 bill, was held, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The evidence showed that the accused gave a false account of the manner in which he came into possession of the bad note at the time of his arrest.

H. W. H. FITZGERALD and EDWARD A. CONDIT were arrested yesterday by Detectives WOODBRIDGE and CLAPP, on a charge of passing a forged check on the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank. They were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were committed for trial.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the premises, No. 253 Bowery, but Officer O'BRIEN, rushing in, threw out of the window a lot of dresses and a lounge, all of which were on fire, thereby saving the house, but was himself severely burned.

An affray occurred last evening in Third-street, near Lewis, during which PATRICK MURPHY, of Williamsburg, had his ear bitten off. PAT GAUGHAN and others who were engaged in the assault were arrested and locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

At the *Staats Zeitung* office $263 12 were received yesterday from Millburn and Springfield, N. J., in aid of the German Patriotic Fund, $12 of which were contributed by a German servant-girl, the amount of a month's wages.

The Committee for the relief of the sufferers in France, have made extensive arrangements for the meeting at the Produce Exchange today. It will doubtless be largely attended, and very enthusiastic.

THOMAS BOYSTON, of No. 36 Columbia-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping from the Fulton ferry-boat. He was rescued from the river and taken to Park Hospital.

The Arion will inaugurate its new club-house, in St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, by a series of festivities, attended by a banquet and ball. The carnival soirées will begin on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

The cost of taking the new census in this City is estimated at about $30,000.

BROOKLYN.

There were 185 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week; 36 men, 42 women, 53 boys and 54 girls. Of these deaths 28 were from consumption, 23 from pneumonia, 11 from disease of the brain, 11 from scarlatina, 8 from small-pox, and of the entire number only 3 from old age.

A German, named T. HALLENBACK, was arrested by Officer POWERS, of the First Precinct, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of attempting to pass an altered check at the Fulton Bank, amounting to $515 50. The accused, it is alleged, went to the dry-goods store of DICKERSON & WEST, in Fulton-street, and purchased a bill of dry goods, for which he offered in payment a $50 bill. He requested to have a check given him for the change, amounting to $32 50. These figures were erased by the use of chemicals, and the amount altered to $515. Mr. P. ROGERS, the teller of the bank, detected the alteration, and caused the arrest of the accused. He was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house to await examination.

The matter at issue between the stockholders of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad, touching the election of directors, which took place in November last, and which election has, in various shapes been contested in the Courts for several weeks past, was thrown out of Court yesterday by Justice PRATT, neither of the parties having put in an appearance.

The Police Commissioners yesterday fined Officers WOOLSAKE and BOONE, of the Fourth Precinct, five days' pay each for talking when they should have been at business. Officer MOONEY, of the Fifth, was threatened with dismissal and fined two days' pay, for telling a lie to the Sergeant in charge of the Precinct.

BERNARD MCKUTCHEN, residing at No. 183 McKibben-street, E. D., while at work yesterday in the bagging factory of WALL & SON, in Bushwick, had his left arm caught in one of the machines and so terribly lacerated that it will have to be amputated.

An order was granted in the United States Court yesterday for the forfeiture of eleven casks of distilled spirits and other property, seized at No. 72 Fulton-street, one week ago, for violation of the Revenue law.

LONG ISLAND.

The East River Ferry Company propose to run boats between James-slip and Hunter's Point, next Summer, at intervals of fifteen minutes. Three new iron boats similar to the *Southampton*, the largest ferry-boat on the East River, and the only iron one running in New-York waters, will be built.

Yesterday the Committee who have had the preparing of a new charter for Long Island City, completed their work, and it will be submitted to the Legislature for their approval the present week. The Committee was composed of Mayor DITMARS, the Corporation Attorney, four Aldermen, the agent of Union College, and a number of citizens representing each ward. The charter provides for a large number of officers, with salaries in the aggregate amounting to nearly $100,000.

On Saturday the contract for completing the Central Railroad of Long Island (STEWART's) was signed by A. T. STEWART and CONRAD POPPENHUSEN. The road is to be pushed forward with the utmost dispatch, and will be completed by July 4.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday, a little child of WALLACE STRUBLE, at Newton, N. J., was left alone in the house, and on the return of the parents the building was in flames. Search being made for the child it was found to have been burned to death. The dwelling was entirely consumed, and it is supposed that the child unconsciously set the house on fire.

Yesterday, Chief of Police KERON, of Elizabeth, sent Capt. GARTLAND to Williamsport, Penn., to bring home the murderer DUIGNAN, who had been arrested according to a dispatch from the Chief of Police of that city, and was there confined awaiting identification. Capt. GARTLAND, upon his arrival, sent a dispatch to Elizabeth saying that the wrong man had been arrested.

Mayor O'NEILL, of Jersey City, has vetoed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen concerning the extension of Warren-street to Communipaw, for the reason that the city has no title to and beyond the shore front. This will not, however, interfere with the extension of the streets in that direction, as a bill is before the Legislature supplementary to the city charter authorizing such extension.

The insurance upon the property of the American Saw Company, of Trenton, N. J., which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening, is $90,000, equally divided between New-York and Philadelphia Companies. The loss is greater than was reported yesterday, being fully $90,000 on buildings and $40,000 on the stock.

The Newark Board of Excise have chosen WM. J. DUERR, President for the ensuing year. The fixing of the price of licenses has been postponed for the present. With that exception last year's rules have been adopted.

A grand ball will be given at Apollo Hall, Newark, on the 21st inst., in aid of the French sufferers. The same Committee which governed the late successful fair will have charge of the ball and its proceeds.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The market opened quiet, and so remained to the close. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92	92
Consols for account	92⅛	92	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅞	....	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¼	....	90¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅛	....	89⅛
United States 10-40s	89⅛	....	89¼
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	109	....	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18	17⅞	18
Atlantic & Gt. West. Shares	28	....	28

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—11½ A. M.—COTTON.—The market opened dull, with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 10d.@12s. ₩ cental for California White, and 11s. 4d. for Red Winter. Flour, 28s. 9d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 35s. 9d. ₩ quarter for new. Peas, 41s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—4½ P. M.—COTTON slightly firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans at 7⅛d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS declining. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 5½d.

LONDON, Feb. 8—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 45s.@45s. 3d. LINSEED-OIL, £31. Spirits TURPENTINE, 37s.; opened at 36s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM, 52½f. for Standard White.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Arrived steam-ship *Sidonian*, from Savannah Jan. 18, with 2,387 bales Cotton; ships *Merom*, from Savannah Dec. 30, with 3,562 bales; *Waverley*, from New-Orleans Dec. 9, with 2,187 bales; *Sarah Hignett*, from New-York Jan. 11, with 713 bales. Total, 8,849 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped at New-Orleans during February and March were made today on the basis of 7¾d. for Middling.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Arrived ship *Australian*, from Mobile, previous to Jan. 1, with 5,500 bales Cotton; arrived ship *Centaur*, from Mobile, previous to Dec. 31, with 3,200 bales Cotton; arrived bark *La Plata*, from New-Orleans, previous to Dec. 19, with 1,500 bales Cotton; total, 10,200 bales Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT neglected. CORN dull and lower; sales 8 car-lots on track at 65c.@66c. OATS dull; sales, 300 bushels Ohio at 55c. in store. RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet and steady; sales, 2,700 bushels Wisconsin, at 90c. in store. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Trade active; sales, 900 head; better feeling on part of buyers; receipts, 272 car-lots, against 218 do. same day of last week. The sales were as follows: 112 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,347 lbs., at $7 37½; 39 do., 1,332 lbs., $7 35; 33 do., 1,383 lbs., $7 12½; 45 Ohio do., 1,470 lbs., $7 62½; 51 Indiana do., 1,195 lbs., $6 20; 32 do., 1,259 lbs., $6 62½; 16 do., 1,318 lbs., $7 75; 31 Michigan, 1,260 lbs., $6 25; 34 Illinois, 1,096 lbs., $6; 51 do., 1,175 lbs., $6 75; 130 do., 1,285 lbs., $6 87½; 17 do., 1,166 lbs., $6 25; 15 do., 1,398 lbs., $7 15; 19 do., 1,034 lbs., $5 87½; 67 do., 1,225 lbs., $6 75; 18 do., 1,220 lbs., $6 75; 20 Canada Steers, 1,017 lbs., $6 25; 34 do., 1,063 lbs., $5 70; 39 do., 1,096 lbs., $6, and 33 Canada Oxen, 1,580 lbs., $5 75. SHEEP—Only one sale this week: 335 head Michigan, averaging 85 lbs., at $4 50; receipts light; market not yet opened. HOGS quiet and unchanged; sales today, 142 head, averaging 155 lbs., at $7 75; 117 do., 211 lbs., $8, and 50 do., 200 lbs., at $7 75.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Nothing new to note in WHEAT: Amber State and Western, $1 60@$1 65; White State and Western, $1 60@$1 75; Extra Amber, $1 65@$1 70, and Diehl, $1 80@$1 85. The sales today were: 1,800 bushels No. 1 White State at $1 75; 400 bushels Treadwell, $1 70, and 600 bushels Wicks at $1 70. RYE is held higher, with moderate receipts; State is quoted by buyers at $1 10, and by sellers at $1 15. CORN steady; price today: Western Mixed at 84c.@88c. for New and Old, closing steady at 87c.@88c., and Round Yellow at 87c.@88c. BARLEY more active; two-rowed State, 75c.@95c.; six-rowed do., 85c.@$1 07, and Canada West, 95c.@$1 13; the figures covering the entire sales of the week, and the market closing strong. BARLEY-MALT is working off more freely and the home brewing trade are by far the most liberal purchasers; Western-made does not command any attention, and the business is still restricted to city-made of the descriptions we quote; two-rowed State, city-made, $1 10; six-rowed do., $1 25, and Canada West do., $1 30 @$1 40. OATS in moderate supply and demand at 63c.@65c., which includes car and bag lots of both State and Western.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT active and lower; No. 2 at $1 20⅛, cash; $1 22, seller March; afternoon, active at $1 21, cash; $1 22⅛, seller March. CORN quiet at 48¾c., cash; 49¼c., seller March; afternoon, steady. OATS steady at 46c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 87c.@87½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES easier at 86c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer and higher. Mess PORK $22 50@$22 75, cash; $23 12½@$23 25, seller March. LARD, 12¼c.@12¾c., cash; 12¾c., seller March. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 85. Live HOGS active at $7 80. CATTLE fairly active at $4 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. FLOUR heavy; Extra Winter, $5 50@$5 60; Double Extra, $5 85. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN heavy at 45c.@47c. for Mixed, in bulk, across the river. OATS dull; No. 2, in elevator, at 49¼c. BARLEY, nothing done. RYE advancing; No. 2 at 98c. WHISKY steady at 90c. PORK active at $22 62½@$23, cash; $23 25, seller March. Bulk MEATS buoyant; Loose Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14c.@16c. LARD active at 12c.@12¼c. for prime Steam. HOGS quiet at $7 50@$8 for choice to extra. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 2,600 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT steady with a moderate demand at $1 30@$1 33. CORN in good demand at full prices. RYE active at $1@$1 06. OATS firm with a fair demand; No. 2, 50c.@52c. BARLEY in good demand at full prices. Mess PORK closed dull at $22 50. LARD in fair demand and advanced; Steam, 12c.@12¼c.; Kettle, 12¾c.@12¾c. Bulk MEATS—Holders firm; demand light; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10⅝c.@11c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Live HOGS firm with a fair demand at $7 25@$7 50. EXCHANGE par.

OSWEGO, N. Y. Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull; sales, 1,100 bushels at 82c. OATS dull; sales, 1 car Western at 57c. BARLEY held at 90c.@$1 for Canada, as to quality. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; New-York, 68c.; Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; New-York, $6 80; Albany, $5 80 ₩ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine at $6 25; Double Extra at $6 75; Treble Extra at $7. CORN firmer; White at 68c.@70c. OATS at 65c.@68c. BRAN at $1 35. HAY—Prime at $24@26. PORK firmer; Mess at $23 25@$23 50. BACON firmer at 11c. for Shoulders, 12¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 13¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS at 17c. LARD firmer; Tierce at 12½c.@13¼c.; Keg at 14¼c.@14½c. SUGAR unchanged; Prime at 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES firm; Common at 30c.@40c.; Prime at 52c.@56. WHISKY at 90c.@$1 02½. COFFEE quiet; stock, 30,000 bags; Prime at 15¼c.@15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling at 120¾; New-York sight at ¼ discount; Gold at 111⅛.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—TOBACCO—Sales 330 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 25@$6 25; low to medium Leaf at $6 50@$12. BAGGING dull. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT firmer; Red and White, $1 20. CORN firmer; Ear, 58c; Shelled, 65c., including Sacks. OATS firm; stock light. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $22 75. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16c.; Plain, 15c. LARD, 12¾c.@14¼c. WHISKY quiet at 87c. No stock here.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—COTTON, Good demand for future delivery; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 250 bales; gross receipts, 980 bales; exports, coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 525 bales; stock, 12,915 bales. FLOUR more active at a slight concession. WHEAT firm and entirely unchanged. CORN—White Southern in good demand at 88c.; Yellow Southern firmer at 82c. OATS, 58c.@60c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. Mess PORK steady at $23. BACON steady; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.; Shoulders, 10¼c. HAMS, 16c.@17¼c. LARD dull at 13c.@13¼c. WHISKY, 94c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 15¾c. FLOUR unchanged, except Superfine, at $5 25@$5 62½. WHEAT less firm, but unchanged. RYE unchanged. CORN in limited request; Yellow at 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM flat, but prices unchanged. WHISKY dull at 93c.@94c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—COTTON dull at 14¼c.; receipts, 3,860 bales; shipments, 1,645 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and scarce. OATS firmer at 67c., in store. LARD unchanged. PORK firm at $23 50. HAMS—Sugar-cured scarce. BACON—Sides, 11¾c.@12¾c. Bulk MEATS advanced; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 23; No. 2 at $1 21. OATS dull; No. 2 at 50c. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed at 54½c. RYE steady; No. 1 at 90c. BARLEY firm and scarce; No. 2 Fall, 80c. HOGS active at $9. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 12,635 bales; gross receipts, 12,718 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,181 bales; to Antwerp, 3,642 bales; to Baltic port, 1,613 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 250,718 bales.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 37½; No. 2, $1 34½. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—12,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet at lower rates; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 5,124 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,918 bales; coastwise, 4,302 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 92,024.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 8.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 47c. RESIN firmer; Strained, $2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 10@$3 25. TAR steady at $1 65. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,534 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,009 bales; coastwise, 572 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 36,233 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—WHEAT heavy; no sales. CORN dull; Shelled, 58c. OATS steady at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $5 40@$5 45; Refined firm at 24c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 4,922 bales; exports, coastwise, 839 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 94,120 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,556 bales; exports, coastwise, 286 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 79,917 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,932 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,307 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,608 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 75 bales; gross receipts, 465 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.@12¾c.; net receipts, 1,330 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 62,504 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 8.—COTTON flat; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 178 bales; stock, 2,852 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Fortunes are made and lost, not so much by strength of talent as by its right or wrong use. The Phrenologist at No. 389 Broadway will tell you what you can do best.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Batavia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Tripoli	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Morro Castle	Feb. 9	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	Feb. 9	New-York	Bermuda.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Tripoli*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on the pier on Jersey City, until 1½ P. M....For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M....For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 8—*In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. T. F. Howell, child, infant, and servant, Mrs. C. Donovan, Miss Canan, C. H. Lillie, J. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Despagne, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Potter, A. Spicer, H. A. Johnson, Mr. J. Lenihan, Hy. Cohen, W. R. McCall, F. C. Henderson, W. G. Tiffany, W. H. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gunther, L. H. Young, C. F. Brown, Rev. A. R. Morris, W. Ryder, F. C. Denan, E. Chetwynd, Mrs. A. Wright and child.

FEB. 8—*In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—E. Nollain, Mrs. E. Nollain, G. Faily, James Hutton, Benjamin Wilson, John G. Richardson, H. Manville.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 8—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—A. Fraser, Mr. Coleman, wife and child, G. J. Landon, J. B. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Heriot, Mrs. E. D. Murfey, Mrs. Davis, G. K. Otis, Mr. Coster and son, Mr. Foster, Mr. Brennan, L. Willing, Mr. Hall, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Bough, L. Davis, J. Fraser, Mr. Eastman, wife and daughter, J. B. Ralston, J. Morrissey.

JAN. 8—*In steam-ship City of Cork, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Gray, D. Jones, Mr. Boreas, J. Hasbrouck, Mr. Medlicott. From Halifax—Mrs. W. Fitch and child, J. W. Jennings, J. N. Harvey, F. W. Kenny and wife, G. A. Kaizer, Rev. D. McLeod, Capt. Voucher, H. H. Grant, E. P. Archibald, Capt. Willett, Hon. Jeremiah Northup.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—W. H. Gaylord and wife, Mrs. M. Field, Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. J. B. Haskell and 3 children, E. Wilson, M. Whitcome, J. Conklin, B. Jenkins, M. Jackson, P. R. Nickerson, Sam. Peck, Wm. Ray, H. A. Haskell, R. J. Ryan, Dennis Foley, J. Carpenter, D. Patterson, D. Casey, J. Townsend, N. B. Davidson, J. Butler, M. Mott, M. Danscomb, J. Joseph, V. Koon, and 14 in steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:02 | Sun sets.....5:27 | Moon rises.10:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:24 | Gov. Island.11:13 | Hell Gate..12:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Resolute, Cann, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Sufra, Hadge, London, G. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Reycroft, McCray, Rotterdam, Heney & Parker; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Hedwig, Hammargrew, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Starkadder, Ramleft, Gibraltar, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Abraham O'Kalle, Gryerson, Bullos, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Nazareno, (Br.,) Carr, Penambuco and Bahia, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Azelia Thurlow, White, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Rainbow, Marshall, Aux Cayes, Moss & Ward; Isabel Buerman, Kennard, Surinam, Miller & Houghton; Fair & Easy, (Br.,) Taylor, Vigo or Falmouth, for orders, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Rabboni, Coombs, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Emily, Pertan, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; Louisa Wilson, Holt, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Jason, Willey, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Marion, Leppert, Galveston, C. M. Stackpole; Escort, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. F., D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales throughout the entire passage.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Has had strong N. E. winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Winnen, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Elba, Perterson, Havana 13 ds. with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with westerly gales.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba via Guantanamo, Dec. 24, via Manzanilla, 17 ds. with mdse. to Waydell & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; sld. in co. from Manzanilla with brig A. J. Ross, for Boston.

Brig Aylesford, (of Windsor, N. S.) Kirkpatrick, Milk River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to H. J. DeWolfe & Co.; left no vessels. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Reaper, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Downe, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 22 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 4 ds., with logwood to D. Webster—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Sld. in co. with schr. Fannie Elder, for New-York; put into Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Schr. Lizzie P. Simmons, (of Provincetown,) Macdonald, Port Antonia, Jam., 13 ds., with fruit to Torry & Hickman. Left no vessels. Has been 4 ds. N. of Barnegat, with N. W. winds.

Schr. Ben Perley Poore, (of Gloucester,) McDonald, Bay of North Brook, N. F., 15 ds., with frozen herring to Lynch & Russell.

Schr. J. Hale, Brown, Rockport, Me., 18 ds., with ice for Newburne, N. C. Put into this port for a harbor on account of bad weather.

Schr. Geo. W. Pettis, Kendall, New-Haven, for Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E., thick and cloudy.

Below.

Ship Peter Maxwell, (Br.,) Sulis, Liverpool Dec. 25, with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co.; ship W. G. Russell, (Br.,) Jewett, Manila Sept. 29, with mdse. to Hewlett & Torrance; is anchored in Lower Bay; ship Great Pacific, (Sal.,) Mayhew, Callao May 20, via Valparaiso Nov. 26, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Arr. ships Dena Gungadhoor, Singapore; Ocean Empress, from Montevideo; bark Louisa, from Foo Chow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.—Arr. schrs. Emma Linwood and Addie T. Cole, from Tangier, for Boston. Cld. schr. Lizzie Smith, for Salem. Sld. ship Hoagley, for Liverpool; bark India, for Cork; brig Mississippi, for Demerara; schr. Eliza, for London; ship Camille, for Baltimore. Weather thick; wind easterly, light.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 6.—Arr. schr. W. W. Atwood, Providence, Boston; A. S. Wiley, Tangier, Providence, Boston.

Returned on account of ice—Schrs. Montezuma, Cyrena Ann, Barracouta, and Octavia A. Dow.

Sld. Adelia, John Griffith, Ida L, Mary B. Tower, Little Lizzie, Hamie Westbrook, Ben Perley Poore.

Feb. 7, A. M.—Arr. schrs. L. M. Warren, Baltimore, Castine; Morning Star, Baltimore, Belfast; P. Boice, Richmond, Va., Boston; B. S. Young, Tangier, Boston; Nellie Chase, South Amboy, Portland.

Sld. schr. Montezuma.

The upper part of this harbor is full of ice.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—Arr. ship Tabor, from Edenberry Islands; schrs. Traveler, from Cardenas; Eddie Fullar, from Boston.

Cld. schr. Mary G. Ward, for St. Mary's, Ga.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 8.—Arr. steamers W. P. Clyde, from New-York; Rebecca Clyde, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, from Liverpool via Halifax, arr. 7th, reports having experienced violent westerly gales, with heavy head sea, almost the entire passage. The City of Cork brings 83 passengers.

The bark Rosina, Pierson, from Bordeaux Nov. 24, before reported ashore at Quogue, L. I., was got off Feb. 7 by the Coast Wrecking Co., and towed to their wharf at Clifton, Staten Island.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 25, schr. Addie H. Brown, to sail for Baracoa.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The steam-ship Aleppo, Capt. Monland, from New-York Jan. 26, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Nestorian, Capt. Aird, from Portland Jan. 28, touched at Moville yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Dacian, Capt. Laird, from New-York Jan. 21, arrived at Glasgow yesterday.

The steam-ship Alexandria, Capt. Lees, from New-York Jan. 21, arrived at Glasgow yesterday.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL MAKE ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY NEXT FEB. 8, 9 AND 10, A GRAND EXPOSITION OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING SEASON, THE GREATER PORTION HAVING BEEN PURCHASED IN EUROPE DURING THE MOST DEPRESSED PERIOD OF THE PRESENT WAR. VISITORS ARE REQUESTED TO ENTER AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE ON BROADWAY, AND LEAVE BY THE 4TH-AV. OPENING. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

1871. THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.

ORGANIZED 1845. } { CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Balance as per statement Jan. 1, 1870			$18,439,008 39
Received for premiums during the year 1870	$5,604,437 84		
Received for interest during the year 1870	1,252,357 83		
Received for annuities during the year 1870	1,751 37		
Total receipts for 1870			$6,858,547 04
Paid claims by death	$1,307,556 68		
Paid endowments	19,000 00		
Paid surrendered policies	341,633 87		
Paid advertising and printing	64,491 08		
Paid contingent expenses	84,194 92		
Paid postage and exchange	10,174 56		
Paid taxes and internal revenue	93,418 97		
Paid commissions to agents	437,708 90		
Paid physicians' fees	25,204 20		
Paid annuities	1,231 97		
Paid return premiums	1,610,205 23	$4,064,819 48	$2,773,727 56
Total			$21,212,733 95

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 643,399 91	
Real estate	143,189 84	
United States securities	1,551,500 00	
State, city and county bonds	4,574,800 00	
Bonds and mortgages	7,425,844 50	
Loans on policies in force	6,775,092 97	
Loans on scrip	1,460 17	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	97,446 56	
		$21,212,733 95
Interest due and accrued	434,170 48	
Deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	30,376 48	
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of Nov. and Dec.	315,357 91	799,904 87
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1871		$22,012,638 82

The dividend of return premiums declared by the Directors in 1870, will be paid to the assured as their premiums fall due in 1871, in conformity with the rules of the Company.

The dividend of return premiums to be paid in 1872, will be apportioned during the year, upon the equitably adjusted percentage plan lately adopted by the Company.

DIRECTORS.

LEWIS C. GROVER, MARCUS L. WARD, HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY, CHAS. S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW, A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY, RANDALL H. GREENE, H. N. CONGAR, I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD, STATE AGENT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Buyers of Suspenders Will please remember that SAWYER & JUDSON, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st., are exclusive licensees for the celebrated "RUSSIAN BRACES." All other manufacturers or dealers in this country (except Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 690 Broadway, Inventors and Patentees) offering Suspenders with FELT ENDS, not stamped with the name of the Patentees, render themselves liable for DAMAGES on all they sell, according to a recent decree of the United States Circuit Court in this City.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT. NOW READY. NO. 761 BROADWAY.

NO MORE MEDICINE. Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhea and all Fevers and Stomach Disorders effectually cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD. Sold in tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at John F. Henry's, No. 8 College-place, and at all druggists' and grocers'.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THEIR FACTORY NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES IN STERLING SILVER-WARE, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Tea Service, Forks, Spoons and Fancy Articles, for WEDDING PRESENTS.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to capitalists and people, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.

Both Principal and Interest are payable in American Gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York City—the Principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, 1st of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.

The Bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land—agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres—consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the first mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and canceling the bonds of the Company, if they can be bought before maturity, at not more than ten per cent. premium; otherwise, the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States bonds or real-estate mortgages, for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, beside the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.

Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States; but, as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of developing a continent, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payment be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or, if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30s, selling at par in currency, yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, absolutely for thirty years, free from United States tax. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year, in gold, say $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year, in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference in annual income of nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent., in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.

Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading of this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime, orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring; and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.

These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.

The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both those for others, payable principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.

Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds, at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 114 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; corner of Nassau and Wall sts., New-York; No. 452 15th-st., Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

SAFE HOME INVESTMENT. The Connecticut Air-Line FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS are made unusually safe, by having Two Dollars of valuable productive property pledged to secure each and every Dollar of Bonds issued, as under the Charter of the Company the bonds can be issued for only ONE-HALF OF THE ACTUAL COST OF THE ROAD.

A rich and enterprising section of Connecticut is furnished, for the first time, with ample railroad facilities, by this Road, one-half of the line having been in successful operation since August, while the unfinished portion is rapidly approaching completion. This road also forms, with its connections, the shortest route between Boston and New-York, saving [illegible] miles in the distance, equal to Twenty per cent.

The Bonds are free from United States tax, and FROM ALL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT, which makes a saving of some two per cent. to investors. They bear 7 per cent. interest, are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered.

We recommend these Bonds, issued by the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, on account of their superior security, and liberal income. Apply to HATCH & FOOTE, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.